

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Volume XII

JANUARY, 1951

Number 1



"THE WEST'S BEST": Winners of Top Awards in the Fourth Annual "Make It Yourself With Wool" Contest



Lackaff's

SAND HILLS are SOD HILLS

The Lackaff Cattle Co., operated by Floyd Lackaff and his son, Richard, raises about 900 calves each year, but since they seldom sell calves, they usually carry around 2,300 head of cattle through the winter. The grass and hay on their 22,000 acre ranch near Bassett, Nebraska, carries several hundred choice feeder yearlings and steers as well as the cows and calves.

"When my father homesteaded here in 1882, this country had only widely spaced bunches of grass," says Floyd. They have cooperated with the laws of nature in building a thick, productive carpet of nutritious grass.

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On the Lackaff ranch, wind erosion does not have a chance. The plows he keeps are for fire-

protection purposes *only!* The spot where a small field of potatoes was grown many years ago can still be located because the sod has not yet become entirely re-established.

Floyd Lackaff, a recognized leader in beef cattle management, keeps a small pure-bred herd to raise bulls for his commercial herd. He says, "Improvement in cattle breeding and careful culling pay big returns." Their sales records prove it.

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ALL THE MINERALS YOUR EWES NEED...

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Sheepmen know that when ewes are carrying and nursing lambs they need a correct combination of both base and trace minerals *more than at any other time*. That's why so many thousands now feed MoorMan's *complete* Minerals for Range Sheep.

This famous mineral supplement is ideal for pregnant and nursing ewes because it contains 13 mineral ingredients, all balanced in the correct proportion needed to:

1. Make and keep ewes thrifty.
2. Help produce strong, rugged lambs.
3. Reduce breeding, pregnancy and lambing troubles to a minimum.
4. Give a strong, rich milk flow.

5. Help get maximum feeding value out of all feed—even short winter range.

And, because MoorMan's Minerals for Range Sheep contains no "filler," it goes farther—it is so highly concentrated you can actually feed 10 ewes all they need for only about 1¢ a day.

MoorMan's comes in 3 forms for your easy feeding—handy-to-handle 50-lb. blocks... granular that "stays put"... and convenient 5-lb. blockettes. Available in carload or smaller amount; special guaranteed prices quoted on contracts for 50, 100, 500 or 1000 ton lots —1 year to complete contract. Ask your MoorMan Man for complete information, or write Moorman Mfg. Co., Dept. KI-1 Quincy, Ill.

Special Minerals for Alkali Areas. MoorMan's Special Range Minerals is designed for animals in alkali areas which get an abundance of salts or alkali salts in water or forage. Enriched with vegetable protein for palatability. Contains less salt. Preferred by ranchers in alkali areas where the animal's natural desire for essential minerals is often killed.

MoorMan's

(SINCE 1885)



Makers of Protein and Mineral Concentrates Farmers and Ranchers Need, But Cannot Raise or Process on Farm or Ranch

Friskies

DOG RESEARCH NEWS

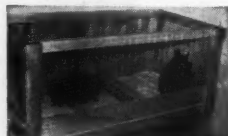
No. 7

Authoritative information on the scientific care and feeding of dogs. Published by Albers Milling Company (a division of Carnation Company) under the supervision of Dr. E. M. Gildow, B.S., M.S., D.V.M., Director of Research.

Care of Bitch During Pregnancy

Be sure to prepare a whelping pen or box 10 days before the whelping bitch is due. At first she will probably ignore the box, even sleeping or sitting as far from it as she can get. But when labor starts, she will usually accept this convenience. For the small breeder, a box may be used for whelping, but the better system is to have a pen (see cut). It is important, too, of course, that during pregnancy, we keep the bitch in peak condition by feeding her a good ration. Many famous mothers have whelped famous sons and daughters on a prenatal diet of Friskies—a nourishing complete, dog food.

NOTE: It goes without saying that if any complications arise it is important to consult your veterinarian.



When to Worm a Puppy

Regardless of how well we feed them, pups will not develop well if they have worms. Puppies can be wormed as early as the third week, but it is preferable to wait until they

are completely weaned at the sixth week. The treatment should be repeated 8 to 10 days later, and this double treatment given at intervals of approximately every two or three months until the dog matures. This treatment, properly given, will cause no harmful effects and will permit the animals to develop normally. For extra assurance of normal development, be sure to feed Friskies from weaning time. Split litter tests have proved there is no better ration for growing pups.

Concrete or Asphalt Runs Help Prevent Roundworm



Runs and pens should also be subjected to sun during the hot season to completely kill roundworm eggs. This photo, taken at the Albers Research Kennels, illustrates the sanitary runs used there.

If you have a special problem, Friskies experts will be glad to give you the benefit of their 18 years experience. Address: Dept. Y, Los Angeles 36, California.



**NO SUPPLEMENTS NEEDED
WHEN YOU FEED**

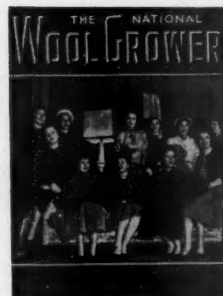
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THE COVER



The eleven charming young women featured on the cover this month are the winners in the Fourth Annual "Make It Yourself-With Wool" contest at the 86th Annual Con-

vention of the National Wool Growers Association, Casper, Wyoming, December 6, 1950. They were adjudged outstanding home sewers from a group of 30 young women ranging between the ages of 14 through 22 and representing 12 Western States. The charming sewers and the awards they won are as follows: Seated (left to right)—Gloria Dawn Watson, 20, of Sioux Falls, S.D., winner of a \$500 special award, a scholarship for Colorado Woman's College, presented by that College; Camille Thompson, 19, of Salt Lake City, Utah, Grand Prize winner in the Senior Class, awarded a \$300 scholarship from the Forstmann Woolen Company; Carol Menlove, 19, of Salt Lake City, Utah, Grand Prize winner in the Original Design Class, awarded a \$450 scholarship to Traphagen School of Fashion, presented by that school; Joan Hopper, 16, of Caldwell, Idaho, Grand Prize winner in the Junior Class, awarded a \$300 scholarship by Pendleton Woolen Mills; Patricia Kay, 17, of Big Horn, Wyoming, Junior winner, awarded a Singer Featherweight Portable Sewing Machine by Singer Sewing Machine Company. Standing (left to right) — Barbara Hendricks, 16, of Roscoe, Texas, Junior winner, awarded a \$100 Savings Bond by Milridge Woolen Company; Dolores Bombach, 17, of Las Cruces, N.M., Junior winner, awarded a \$100 Savings Bond by Milridge Woolen Company; Lois Andren, 20, of Fargo, N.D., Second Prize winner in the Original Design Class, awarded a \$100 Savings Bond by The Wool Bureau; Janet Kiefer, of Moorhead, Minn., Senior winner, awarded a \$100 Savings Bond by Botany Mills; Yuki Frances Arase, 21, University of Washington, Seattle, Senior winner, awarded a Singer Mahogany Console Sewing Machine by Singer Sewing Machine Company, and Barbara Wharton Brill, 18, of Denver, Colo., Senior winner, awarded a \$100 Savings Bond by John Walther Fabrics, Inc. Each girl is shown wearing the home-created fashion she modeled in the National Fashion Show.

(For further details see the Auxiliary section and "The West's Best" page 22.)

The National Wool Grower



NEW HOME AND NEW SECRETARY FOR COLUMBIA ASSOCIATION

Headquarters of the Columbia Sheep Breeders Association have been located since January 1st at 112 North Main Street, Logan, Utah, where Professor Alma Esplin will officiate as secretary. Professor Esplin resigned as sheep specialist of the Utah State Agricultural College Extension Service to handle the work of the Columbia breed association, after serving as a member of USAC faculty for the past 34 years. He succeeds LeRoy Johnson who has been re-called to military service. Headquarters of the Columbia Association have been in North Dakota for a number of years past.

DENVER COURTS TO DECIDE WOOL STORAGE TAX ISSUE

The Colorado Wool Marketing Association filed suit on October 6th against the City and County of Denver to avoid payment of nearly \$17,000 in property taxes on \$335,000 worth of wool in its warehouse. The Denver District court will decide whether or not stored wool is taxable as merchandising inventory, as claimed by the City and County of Denver.

SOCIAL SECURITY FOR FARM EMPLOYEES

For farmers and ranchers who are in doubt on how to handle Social Security for their employees, which became effective January 1st this year, "Agricultural Employees' Social Security Tax Guide" is available from the Bureau of Internal Revenue, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington 28, D. C., or from Federal tax collectors.

FARM LABOR

The House Agricultural Committee has announced that it will keep close watch on the farm labor situation. Since farmers have been asked to increase production, the Committee holds that they should be assured of an adequate labor supply. They have been studying the desirability of importing foreign workers.

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Allred's Practical Grassland Management	\$ 5.00
Bennett's The Compleat Rancher	2.75
Clawson's Western Range and Livestock Industry	5.00
Hults & Hill's Range Sheep and Wool	4.25
Kammlade's Sheep Science	5.50
Kelley's Sheep Dogs, Their Maintenance and Training	4.50
Klemme's An American Grazer Goes Abroad	2.50
Morrison's Feeds and Feeding	7.00
Sampson's Range and Pasture Management	4.75
Saunderson's Western Stock Ranching	5.00
Stoddart & Smith's Range Management	5.50
Wentworth & Towne's Shepherd's Empire	3.50
Wentworth's America's Sheep Trails	10.00

For Sale By

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Salt Lake City 1, Utah

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JANUARY, 1951

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TELEPHONE NO. 3-4483

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103. Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

Realism Versus Our Present Foreign Policy

FOR the first time, on December 21st, have the people of our country been given the opportunity to take a look at our present foreign policy. Former President Herbert Hoover gave his appraisal of the present situation and his conclusions as to our national policies.

Many years have passed since we have had such a realistic approach made to our foreign policies and this from a man who has no living equal in experience in governmental affairs.

The former President answers two big questions which must undoubtedly be in the minds of every American today: (1) How many of the world's problems can we as a Nation carry and (2) will all our resources be of any value among nations who do not heroically help themselves?

"It is clear continental Europe has not in the three years of our aid developed that unity of purpose and that will power necessary for its own defense," Mr. Hoover stated. "It is clear that our British friends are flirting with appeasement of Communist China. It is clear that the United Nations is in a fog of debate and indecision whether to appease or not to appease."

Press reports out of London on December 22nd stated that "Hoover Views Stun British" and they ask, "Where does this leave us poor Europeans?" Under the same London dateline a story by International News Service is given: "Ten million dollars worth of Malayan rubber now piled on the London docks is scheduled to be shipped to Russia next month aboard the British steamer Stanrealm . . . A spokesman added: 'There is nothing to prevent

IT'S PORTLAND FOR THE 87th NATIONAL

The Oregon and Washington Wool Growers Associations will unite as hosts for the 87th annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association. It will be held in Portland, the City of Roses, December 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1951.

Russia from buying British rubber. We are not at war with them. I suppose it's really wrong to ship the Russian Malayan rubber, but I would rather see it carried in a British ship than in an enemy transport."

The same thing is true with wool. (National Wool Grower September, page 5). Russia has the same access to this much needed critical material as the U.S. It is realized that it is business as usual and it's dollars that these countries want. That is their prerogative, but where does it leave the United States in its foreign policy in furnishing over 90 percent of the foreign force in the Korean action (and over 90 percent of the casualties), material, and money? How blind can our foreign policy be?

Former President Hoover continues: "We could, after initial outlays for more air and navy equipment, greatly reduce our expenditures, balance our budget, and free ourselves from the dangers of inflation and economic degeneration." Everyone must realize the Russian game of attempting to break the United States economically. Only through deprivation and want of the American people can Russia ever expect to conquer "this western hemisphere Gibraltar of Western Civilization."

Hoover continues: "If we toil and sacrifice . . . we can continue aid to the hungry of the world. Out of our productivity we can give aid to other nations when they already have displayed spirit and strength in defense against Communism . . . We are not blind to the need to preserve Western Civilization on the continent of Europe or to our cultural and religious ties to it. (Here he answers the sound all-important question). The test is whether they have the spiritual force, the will and acceptance of unity among them by their

own volition. America cannot create their spiritual forces; we cannot buy them with money. . . .

"To warrant our further aid they should show they have spiritual strength and unity to avail themselves of their own resources . . . and that before we land another man or another dollar on their shores."

That's realism. The question, of course, remains as to when the United States is going to make this realistic approach effective. Let us hope before our resources and manpower are in jeopardy.

Reports coming from Torquay, England, on tariff negotiations indicate that no agreement has been reached. Apparently the reason is that finally the dollar countries feel they are entitled to equal concessions to be granted the sterling bloc. We have been taking the worst of it for many years because it has been felt that because of the economic condition of the sterling bloc, their methods of trade regulation should remain in force (one of the ideologies which has never been realistic nor fair). With the favorable current situation now and in prospect in the sterling countries, the dollar countries apparently are now taking a different view. If and when we quit playing the part of "Santa Claus" and build the strength of the United States, then and only then is democracy safe.

—J. M. Jones

WASHINGTON ITEMS

H. R. 5967 (S. 2113) received the President's signature on December 20. It gives freight forwarders the same status as common carriers and has been opposed by the national livestock associations and others (see resolution No. 47 of the 1951 Platform and Program).

H. R. 8821 authorizing the appropriation of \$1,351,140.37 for payment to the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming, was signed by the President on December 29, 1950. This amount was withheld by the Forest Service from grazing fees collected for over 26 years from permittees. The bill was passed by the House, September 18th and the Senate on December 15th.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

President W. H. Steiwer has set up the Legislative Committee of the National Wool Growers Association for the 1951 period on the same basis as in the previous two years, with himself as chairman and the following as members: John A. Reed, Wyoming; Ray W. Willoughby, Texas; Wallace Ulmer, Montana; John H. Breckenridge, Idaho; Don Clyde, Utah; J. B. Wilson of Wyoming and National Association Secretary J. M. Jones.

Livestock and Meat Production for Defense

All segments of the livestock and meat industry including producers, feeders, and processors, met in Chicago on December 29, 1950 and outlined a program for "production for defense", which is felt to be a constructive livestock and meat program for the present emergency. It is set up in full here.

THE livestock and meat industry recognizes that our Nation has reached a decisive period in its history. Because of the threat from communistic forces, we are entering upon a period of "enduring tension" which will test beyond all previous experiences the soundness of the American, Free-Choice system.

In times such as these, great statesmanship on the part of our national leaders and much personal sacrifice by all is required. Aside from the possibility of severe military destruction and high casualties, there also is the threat that we will defend successfully our freedom, only to lose much of it in the process.

While war conditions require emergency measures far beyond peace-time regulations by the Federal Government, it is imperative that such controls be applied sparingly, lest the productive energies and initiative of our people be so dulled that they may never again recover.

Hence, after careful consideration of the present emergency by the several segments of the livestock and meat industry, it is our considered judgment that a sound program in the national interest would embody the following points:

1. *The Federal Government should re-*

frain from imposing price controls on livestock and meat. Experiences of World War II demonstrated that such controls cannot be administered effectively even by the harshest kind of military government—the very thing we're fighting to avoid. Such controls discourage efficient production and result in great waste of essential meat and animal products—negative rather than positive accomplishments. Furthermore, price and rationing controls are very costly to administer and will surely result in scandalous black markets.

2. *Inflationary advances in livestock and meat prices can be avoided without price and rationing controls.* Price regulations attempt to cure the symptoms not the disease. The most effective means to avoid price increases are (a) increased production and (b) proper employment of purchasing power through sound monetary and fiscal policies.

3. *The livestock producers of America are able and ready to greatly increase their output of meat animals.* Substantial feed stocks are available with which to expand production. However, the Federal Government should give every encouragement to increased feed production in 1951, since feed represents the raw material from which meat is made. It takes some time to raise livestock to marketable weights, and consumers should be realistic in their demands for Government regulations. After all, regulations and controls do not produce meat and ration tickets are of no value in the black market. But if livestock and meat production is allowed to expand, prices will be held in check and consumers will enjoy a high level of meat consumption.

4. *The lack of balance between the effective consumer purchasing power and the available supply of goods is the principal cause of inflation.* Such inflation can be effectively curtailed by wise employment in the war effort of such overbalance of purchasing power. A sound tax program which will provide the funds necessary for a "pay-as-we-go" basis will help keep prices at a reasonable level. A sharp curtailment in Government non-defense spending also would help prevent further inflation. Price controls in livestock and meat, on the other hand, will result in excess purchasing power finding its way into the pockets of black market operators, most of whom pay little taxes. The issue is clear cut: shall we finance the cost of preparedness for war with this purchasing power or shall we delude ourselves with price controls and, in the process, use it to establish more personal fortunes in the black market.

NEW BEEF GRADES

New Federal grade standards for steer, heifer, and cow carcasses were put into effect December 29, 1950. Under the revision, Prime and Choice beef cuts will now carry the name Prime. The remaining present Good grade will be designated as Choice and a new grade to be termed Good will be applied to beef from higher quality young cattle now graded as Commercial. Beef from older cattle will continue to be graded as Commercial, and standards for Utility, Cutter and Canner grades remain unchanged.

Inflation cannot be stopped by price, wage, and ration controls. Such measures deal with symptoms rather than fundamental causes. They interfere with production; impair the flexibility of our economy; reduce our capacity to expand output; require huge administrative staffs; and invite black markets.

Grazing Fees Increased

AN increase from 6 to 10 cents per animal unit month, effective May 1, 1951, in all Taylor grazing districts was announced by Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman on January 4, 1951. With the range improvement fee of 2 cents per aum, which is unchanged, the total fee will be 12 cents per aum. The per head fee for sheep will amount to 2.25 cents. Rentals for all Federal range land outside of the grazing districts are also being raised on May 1st.

As stockmen know, 12½ percent of the grazing fees collected on grazing districts are returned by the Treasury to the States in which grazing districts are located. It is understood that the Bureau of the Budget has recommended to the appropriation committees of Congress that the grazing fees paid by stockmen be appropriated for the administration of the grazing districts under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management.

The present fee increase was considered and approved by the National Advisory Board Council, the State Advisory Boards, and a majority of the district boards, Secretary Chapman states. Action approving the increase was also taken at the National Wool Growers' recent convention (Resolution No. 33).

THIS SERVICE IS AVAILABLE TO YOU

During 1950 Chas. E. Blaine & Son, commerce specialists for the two national livestock associations, recovered \$19,867.02 in adjustments of freight rate bills for livestock shippers and the collection of another \$19,577.03 was pending at the year's end.

This service is available to all members of the National Wool Growers Association and its 12 affiliated State associations at a charge of 25 percent of the amount recovered, which is half the regular fee for such service.

"Tops of Them All"

The 86th National Convention — Casper, Wyoming, December 5-8, 1950



Lobby Shots at National Convention Headquarters Hotel, the Henning, in Casper. NWGA Photos.

CASPER and the Wyoming Wool Growers Association gave everything necessary in the way of background to make the 86th annual meeting of the National Wool Growers Association "tops of them all," as one California delegate aptly phrased it. It gives a very personal warm feeling to enter a city gay with Christmas lights and decorations and find the entire business section placarded with "Welcome" to the Wool Growers" and to have the industry's importance recognized in headline stories, well illustrated, in all local newspapers and those coming out of Denver.

Casper also showed what it could do for us in the way of weather. Those who arrived early in the convention week know what is meant by Casper winds. Then when the winds stopped, came snow and 14 below temperatures but, as if anxious to leave a good impression on the delegates, clear dry days followed giving the sheepmen full benefit of the rare atmosphere of mile-high country. Such good weather reduced to almost nil any inconvenience that may have been anticipated in having the delegates housed in three different hotels and the convention sessions and dinner-dance held outside of the hotels.

The convention itself moved like clock-work, due to the excellent preliminary work done by the Convention Committee: Mr. Robert Grieve, Chairman; Harold Josendal; Mrs. James A. Speas; Mrs. Orien T. Evans; Mr. Fremont Michie; Mr. Marion Rochelle; Mr. Milton Coffman; Mr. Percy Cooper; Mr. J. T. Baskett; Mr. Harrison Brewer (all of Casper, Wyoming); Mr. Leonard Hay of Rock Springs; and Mr. Norman Stratton of Rawlins. To Secretary J. B. Wilson of the Wyoming Association

goes credit for handling in such excellent fashion the most difficult problem of housing the delegates.

The sessions were held in the Rex Theatre where comfortable seats, good amplifiers and proper facilities for projecting moving pictures, etc., made it pleasant to listen to the excellent program. To its excellence the attention at each meeting testified. From the invocation by Reverend Marcus B. Hitchcock, Rector, St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Casper, to the election of officers at the close, every item on the program was worthy of close attention and received it. In order to give those not fortunate enough to be at Casper as complete a report as possible, all of the addresses have been "digested" or cut to permit their publication in this issue.

Organ music preceded each session and with the exception of the first one, a moving picture opened each meeting: "All Flesh Is Grass," the film produced as part of the public relations work of the American

National Live Stock Association; the delightful colored pictures taken by President Vaughn in England the past summer including the Royal Show at Oxford; and the Swift and Company film "A Nation's Meat."

And when there were no committee or general convention sessions, there were luncheons, dinners, cocktail parties and other social affairs. The most beautiful event, of course, was the National Make It Yourself-With Wool contest held on Wednesday, December 6th, when 30 lovely girls modeled striking wool dresses, suits and coats of their own making in competition for generous prizes. Great credit is due Mrs. O. T. Evans of Casper, convention contest chairman, for the unusually fine handling of this event, and to Mrs. P. M. Cooper and Mrs. G. G. Nickolaysen, also of Casper, who were in charge of the entertainment in connection with the National Style Revue.

Principal general social events of the convention were: Special dinner for Reginald G. Lund of London, chairman of the International Wool Secretariat and attended by members of the Council of Directors of the American Wool Council, the National Association Executive Committee, convention speakers and other guests; a luncheon for the Executive Committee on the last day; and, of course, the buffet dinner-dance, preceded by a cocktail party given by the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, climaxed the entertainment features.

Informality and friendliness hovered over the convention and when delegates coming from as far as Texas and California said it was a good convention it must have, indeed, been a good convention.



Busy in the National Association headquarters office at Casper are Gladys Mike of Salt Lake City, Utah, and Sally Mandujano of McKinley, Wyoming. A NWGA Photo.

Dr. Hill's Welcome

"I have untold faith in research and predict the next ten years will produce greater improvements in sheep and wool than the last forty. I urge you to have faith in the sheep business, it is essential to the prosperity and stability of the Nation and I believe you who continue in it will be richly rewarded." So predicted Dr. John A. Hill in welcoming members of the National Wool Growers Association to Wyoming, "a state friendly to the wool growers because we find they are valuable citizens and if they prosper we all share in their good fortune."

Dr. Hill went back some 42 years to a convention of the National held in Helena, Montana, in 1908 to make "then and now" comparisons in the sheep industry. "Grazing on the national forests was the central theme of that convention," he said. "Only a short time previously there had been a completely new national doctrine developed with respect to the land in public domain including the forests. Previously, all unoccupied Federal land had been regarded as a great common where the livestock of the neighboring settlers could be grazed free of charge and without any regulations, except those worked out by custom among the users and sometimes enacted into State laws. The men at the convention were bitterly opposed to new regulations and fees and feeling rose to white heat. A large fund was subscribed to try to get the case of the sheepmen before the general public.

"The men in that convention believed that they could hold their old rights if they could get the ear of the people. There is not time here today to discuss all that happened then or the steady tightening up of central control which has been squeezing down on the livestock men ever since. It has since been shown that what was done at the convention was only a gallant rear guard action, because the people of the large eastern centers of population believe that they own a share of this public domain and they wish to have it regulated by men in the central government. Recently there are signs that a considerable group would exclude livestock, especially sheep, from the national forests."

He noted a great deal of improvement in the quality of sheep since the Helena convention and in the understanding of wool marketing and the general knowledge of wool. In 1908 the average weight per fleece was 6.6 pounds for the United States.



Dr. John A. Hill (left), vice president of the University of Wyoming, greeted by President Howard Vaughn, at the National. Photo by Louis Levy, Pendleton, Oregon.

Last year it was 8.04 pounds or an increase of about 20 percent and the percentage increase of clean fiber has been even greater.

"Today the wool growers understand the problems of marketing much better than they did in 1908," said Dr. Hill. "They understand the needs of manufacturers better and know how the variation of shrinkage affects the value of unscoured wool. Few understood it in that day and many did not think it important. Wool was wool and it tended to be sold for a flat price throughout a given State or large areas in a State."

At that time the University of Wyoming had just set up a scouring plant for the purpose of testing shrinkage and a wool laboratory—the first move of that kind anywhere in the United States. "Today," declared Dr. Hill, "there are numerous large and small plants operated by colleges, by the Federal Government and private concerns for the purpose of testing shrinkage. New methods of core sampling have been perfected. Wool growers everywhere understand the importance of shrinkage."

Wider channels of wool marketing were also pointed out by Dr. Hill. In earlier days, a few very large wool buying houses had practically a monopoly of the wool business in the West. The growers felt they had to take what the buyers of those houses offered. Today they have the choice of selling at home, consigning to a large cooperative organization or local warehouses. The wool merchants compete actively when there is any demand for wool because they know the grower has good

facilities for storage near home and alternate channels to the manufacturer. A great deal too has been learned about the preparation of wool for market, about grading at the shearing shed and better methods of preparation have been put into practice.

"Recently the wool growers have become interested in a new phase of research in order to improve their product so as to keep it on a more competitive basis with the new synthetics and the wool from other countries," said Dr. Hill. "I need only mention the fundamental research in respect to the chemical structure of the fiber which is being conducted at the Western Research Laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Albany, California, and by the Textile Research Foundation at Princeton, New Jersey. The Philadelphia Research Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture is carrying on studies to determine the chemistry of wool fat. All this is in addition to a great deal of research of a more practical nature dealing with problems of all kinds, being conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the experiment stations in practically all the major wool producing States. To the National Wool Growers Association and the affiliated State organizations is due the credit for a large part of this progress."

"Despite all the education and research the picture is not as bright as one would like it," Dr. Hill pointed out, "with a prediction by the U. S. Department of Agriculture that wool production in 1951 will probably be less than in 1950 and the smallest since 1870. The wool growers have been learning a great deal about the production of wool but the Nation has not found a way to reward them so as to encourage them to stay in the business of producing this fiber which is a most important material in the time of war. . . . The experiences of the past year have shown how important it is from the standpoint of national defense to keep the wool production in this country at a high level. After all the best strategic stockpile is a live one—a large number of sheep producing an annual crop of wool.

"This is not the time or place to suggest methods, but I do think that if we had had a high tariff set up so that only Congress could change it, it would have given the wool growers hope of stability and at the same time put money into the Treasury to help fight inflation."

Another suggestion of Dr. Hill which

would place the industry on a sound basis and increase production would be to make it more efficient. That is:

- (1) to produce more wool and lambs for the same input of acres of land and dollars of expense;
- (2) to produce the kind of wool best suited to the needs of the manufacturer, and
- (3) to improve marketing so as to get the wool from the grower to the ultimate consumer at the lowest cost possible and to give incentives to the growers for producing the kind of wool the manufacturers want.

Dr. Hill noted the research work encouraged by the Wool Bureau and the Wool Advisory Committee, and now being carried on in connection with the physical and chemical properties of wool and hoped that similar encouragement would be given to "equally sound and basic fundamental research as related to the nutrition and genetics of sheep, as new knowledge in these fields will also pay big dividends and practical results."

"Research workers in the United States Department of Agriculture and State experiment stations," said Dr. Hill, "have been timid about setting up experiments which would tend to develop genetically pure lines of sheep, because for a few generations the appearance of the animals in these lines might not please the practical breeder. So these scientists have gone on year after year doing the same things the practical breeders have done themselves and in many cases were already doing better. If the geneticists who experimented on the improvement of corn had feared to produce unsightly ears when they were conducting their early experiments, we would not have the benefit of practical results in the greatly increased yields which corn growers obtain today. Therefore, I hope you practical flockmasters will not be too critical of the appearance of the sheep you see around some sheep breeding laboratories and experiment stations, or at least you will withhold your criticism until you find out the complete programs of the scientists who have planned the experiments."

In opening his address of welcome Dr. Hill said he was highly honored and pleased that he had been "permitted to bid the National Wool Growers' convention welcome on behalf of the people to Wyoming." We are sure, however, that every officer and member of the National Association, whether they were in attendance at Casper or not, would have said

that it was the National Association that was honored and pleased in having a man who from an "outpost" in the range country of western U. S. A.—the University of Wyoming—has become one of world's

leading wool authorities. Truly the National Wool Growers Association was proud to have Dr. Hill, now dean emeritus and vice president of the Wyoming institution, bid them welcome to Casper.

"Changing of the Guards"



Just Elected! National Association Officers: (left to right) Vice Presidents Wallace Ulmer of Montana and John Breckenridge of Idaho; President William H. Steiwer of Oregon, and Vice President Don Clyde of Utah. Not present when the picture was taken but also elected were Vice Presidents Ray W. Willoughby of Texas and John A. Reed of Wyoming. A NWGA Photo.

THE men who will watch over the activities and welfare of the sheep industry through the National Wool Growers Association during the coming year are: President, W. H. Steiwer, Fossil, Oregon; Vice Presidents, Ray W. Willoughby, San Angelo, Texas; John A. Reed, Kemmerer, Wyoming; Wallace Ulmer, Miles City, Montana; John H. Breckenridge, Twin Falls, Idaho; Don Clyde, Heber City, Utah; Secretary-Treasurer J. M. Jones and Assistant Secretary E. E. Marsh.

Mr. Steiwer succeeds Howard Vaughn of Dixon, California, who was asked to continue as head of the National Association but held the precedent established in recent years of having the president serve only two years was a good one and asked not to be considered a candidate for re-election. Mr. Clyde of Utah is the only new vice president. He takes the place of A. R. Bohoskey of Yakima, Washington, whose business prevents his active participation in organization affairs at this time.

"I think I can fully realize the responsibilities you have given me and I also can realize the confidence you have placed

in me," said Mr. Steiwer in accepting the presidency. "My task will be difficult, particularly because of the standards set up by the many able and distinguished men who have preceded me in office. If I can measure up to those high standards, I shall be satisfied. The sheep industry has now and no doubt will continue to have many problems. In meeting and treating these problems, it shall be my purpose to attempt to represent the entire sheep industry. I shall only be able to do this with your help and your cooperation. I appreciate deeply the honor you have given me."

The names of the president and vice presidents were submitted as the unanimous choice of the Nominating Committee, composed of Joseph G. Trotter, South Dakota, chairman, and a representative from each of the affiliated State associations as members, and approved, without dissenting vote, by the convention as a whole. The Secretary and Assistant Secretary were appointed by the Executive Committee at its closing meeting.

The President's Address

By HOWARD VAUGHN, Dixon, California

NOW, when a man is really sick, you do two things: first, you put him into a hospital where he will not be exposed further to the causes of his illness; second, you try to undo these causes, or counteract the effect of them. I think that we should look at the sheep industry from this angle because it certainly was sick in the years 1946 to 1948. We believe now that it is convalescing, and we should be sure that nothing happens to cause a relapse.

First Signs of More Sheep

The year 1950 has shown the first indications that an increase is probable in sheep numbers. We have witnessed a very strong and widely extended demand for lamb meat in the United States, and over all the world there has been an unprecedented demand for wool. The price of breeding sheep is the highest on record and the demand comes from all over the United States. Among the reasons responsible for this situation are:

1. The stockpiles of wool at home and abroad have been entirely used up and there is a yearly world consumption of seventeen hundred and fifty million pounds of wool with a world production of something less than fifteen hundred million pounds.
2. There has been a substantial increase, particularly in the eastern and southern States, of forage producing area which only sheep can harvest efficiently.
3. New techniques in management, like fencing range areas and perfecting equipment used in sheep operations, are reducing the unit costs of labor.
4. A part, at least, of the marginal land which was taken away from grazing operations during wartime has now been returned to pasture usage.
5. Vast acreages of very productive land, especially in the West, are being put under irrigation where it has been found possible to produce four hundred to six hundred pounds of lamb meat per acre.
6. The increasing development of 4-H and Future Farmers chapters has called attention to the basic economy of sheep operations.
7. There are now some officials in charge of public lands who interpret

the term "multiple uses" on a factual instead of a fantastic basis.

The situation in the sheep business finally became so evident that our Department of Agriculture, in June of this year, published a sizable booklet recommending

VAUGHN NAMED HONORARY PRESIDENT

In a brief but eloquent address, Past President Sylvan J. Pauly of Montana nominated Howard Vaughn as honorary president for life of the National Wool Growers Association. "We wish to extend our heart-felt appreciation of the splendid service which Howard Vaughn of California has extended to the members of this Association," Mr. Pauly said. "The splendid leadership he has given us has shown the ability to reach decisions based upon experience, fairness, and his loyalty to the other States that have been working with the National Wool Growers Association now, in harmony and effectively, for a number of years. We know that we may depend upon Howard Vaughn, especially as the immediate past president, for the judgment and advice of the man who has served us so capably and well for the past two years."

And the convention arose enmasse with cheers and loud, continued applause to express their appreciation of President Vaughn and his service to the industry as a whole. Deeply moved by the ovation, Mr. Vaughn said that listening to the statements of the elected officers impressed him very sincerely that the idea that two terms are enough for any president was a sound one. For everyone of them showed a clear understanding of the principles of the organization and the capability of putting those principles into use. Like the galley slave in Kipling's poem of that title who had been freed from his task as an oarsman, President Vaughn hoped that fate would make it possible for him to "row" again whenever he could be of service.

that "since there is a ready demand for all the wool and lamb likely to be produced in this country, it is desirable, from the standpoint of the national economy, to encourage expansion in sheep numbers and stability in production."

These are the developments which have added up to approximately thirty-cent lambs and dollar wool, in a strictly free market which has no support other than the buyers' willingness to pay.

Wool Prices

The situation naturally raises some questions as to how high prices can go, and what will be their effect on consumers and on the industry itself. Foremost among these is the idea expressed by some that wool is in a position where it might price itself out of much of the textile market. This fear was recently expressed by members of the Australian Wool Board after inspection of markets in all of the leading wool consuming countries of the world.

Right here we want to stipulate that such a fear is, as yet, only theoretical because:

1. All other competing fabrics are also very high in price, most of them higher than wool.
2. The cost of the raw wool in a suit of clothes today is still less than \$9.00. (What you pay over \$9.00 is attributable to labor and mark-ups).
3. There is still no substitute for wool, either in the personal satisfaction of wearing it, or in the matter of thrift in apparel.
4. The voids in supplies of textile goods all over the world, created because milling was limited in war years, have not yet been filled.
5. Finally, we think the fear that wool prices are too high is as yet unfounded, because all over the world sheep numbers are now increasing and the volume of clean wool produced per sheep is being raised. When this increased amount of wool reaches the markets, the tendency will be to drop the price.

Lamb Prices

Our second question has to do with the price of lamb meat. Periodically we read and hear complaints about the price of

meat. With this particular concern in mind, the Office of the National Wool Growers Association made a wide survey of the processors of lambs in the United States and were told that at least fifty percent more lamb could have been sold at approximately the same price in 1950, had it been available. If the people of this country did not seriously want to eat more lamb and did not want it badly enough to compete amongst themselves for it until the price displeased them, then the clamorers should tell us what is responsible for the price. Barring Government interference, the price will drop again the moment the demand is slackened.

In the matter of meat price, it is also interesting to observe that periodically we get calls, specially from the large cities, for the importation of fresh meat from abroad. Without entering into a discussion of the complicated factors in standards of living, wages of labor, food sanitation, etc., which are involved in importing fresh meat, we desire only to establish here that if we should import any considerable amount of fresh meat into this country, the inevitable and quick result would be a less uniform and a less certain supply, because our own industry could not meet the price of competition abroad. We would grow fewer sheep here and waste more of America's grass resources.

The third question is a real and practical one. What is a breeding ewe worth today? Never before in our lifetime has there been so great a demand for breeding ewes all over the United States. It is an encouraging indication, but it has possibilities of backfiring which are particularly potent when increased numbers, especially ewe lambs and old ewes, are handled by new operators. The keeping of ewe lambs is a standard practice among experienced sheepmen who normally limit those ewe lambs to around 25 percent of their flock numbers. The practical operators also normally discard all ewes beyond an age which experience has shown to render them doubtful from an income standpoint. While it is true that ewes which are too old in one section may be usable in another, yet the handling both of old ewes and ewe lambs by inexperienced operators immediately sets up many items of risk and uncertainty which often cause one who might become a prosperous sheepman to quit the business before he really gets going.

The work of the National Wool Growers Association for the past year has been involved with many of the very same situations which we have been describing up to this point. For instance, our first enter-

Winners of N.W.G.A. Plaque



Massachusetts State College wins the National Wool Growers Association plaque by placing first in judging lamb in the intercollegiate meat judging contest held at the recent International Live Stock Exposition. President Howard Vaughn is shown at the right presenting the plaque to the team in behalf of the National Wool Growers. Left to right are: Roscoe H. Bemis, Nathan Hale (coach), Charles Simmons, Charles Kiddy, Mr. Vaughn.

prise was the sending of a committee* to the retail markets of the East in an effort to get better acquainted with those men who sell our products to the consumers. We wanted to show them that the heavy lamb carcasses which they were at that time complaining about, were the inevitable result of the factors which were currently affecting the industry. When there is a shortage of feeder lambs and a plentiful supply of forage and grain, and when the demand for meat is strong, operators find it most profitable to hold their lambs for heavy weights even if some price reduction per pound is necessary. This actually allows the operator to make more economical use of the feed at hand. It also makes more pounds of meat for consumers. We commend the retailers who are devising new ways to make these heavier-than-average carcasses attractive and useful to the consumers. The retailers visited by the committee were very much interested in the actual condition of the lamb industry and expressed opinion that further public relations of this nature would be highly desirable.

Our next important effort occurred in Washington on March 20th in relation to the wool support program. Early in the year, wool was in an uncertain position as to price and Government support. The agricultural bill of 1949 required support of wool at sixty to ninety percent parity. Your officers gathered up wool growers representing each type of wool and went

to Washington where we sat in with Department of Agriculture officials and helped to develop a plan which seemed best adapted to the current situation. Shortly thereafter, as we all now know, the free market prices advanced so that no wool went into the Government program.

On the trip to Washington, it was mentioned by certain wool growers that we should try to get away from too much activity in connection with Government, and try to concentrate upon the extension of the sheep industry. It was suggested that a booklet be prepared which would contain the basic facts for successful sheep operation. What were the practical goals in meat production and in wool production? What kind of sheep might be expected to get the desired results? What equipment was necessary? What operations most important? What diseases should be guarded against? And, finally, where are the markets, and when and how should they be contacted? Your officers concentrated on this book for some thirty days in the spring, and the result was entitled "What About Sheep?" This booklet, by order of the Executive Committee, is now being distributed among all of the members of the Association who desire it, and it is also being used as a reference book in a number of agricultural high schools and colleges.

During the month of May, your President was called to the State of Mississippi to assist in the development of the sheepmen's association there, and furnished to those people who are now in the sheep

(Continued on page 54)

*G. N. Winder, former National Association President, Paul Blood, now president of the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association; and J. C. Petersen, Iowa lamb feeder.

Unity In Agriculture

By LOUIS A. ROZZONI

Chairman, National Livestock Committee

EXCEPTING the current war crisis, I can think of no topic which is of greater importance to all of us who make a living from the soil, than Unity in Agriculture. Both past and recent events make it mandatory that leaders of farm organizations increase the membership in their organizations in order to represent as widely as possible the interest of agricultural pro-

ducers and to make available to their organizations the capital and personnel necessary to carry out the producers' program.

America is today facing the greatest crisis in all of its history, and in fact, so is the rest of the world. This time, if all nations are dragged into a third world war, there is no predicting the fate of those of us who may survive.

Americans this time have a very clear picture of the enemy and the issues at stake. But the chances for success of the communist plan for world domination is in our hands, not theirs, provided we do everything possible to avoid a military struggle now. Time is what we need to build up a national and international military force. The threat of our military might will go a long way toward preventing an aggressive war on this Nation.

If given sufficient time there is no doubt in my mind that our system of democratic government, our free enterprise economy, our attitude toward other peoples throughout the world, including those under communistic rule, will make it unnecessary for us to go to war in order to free these people under the communistic domination of the leaders in Moscow. By our own demonstration of what can be done through our democratic processes these peoples eventually will free themselves.

The billions we have poured into Europe under the Marshall Plan, and through the

European Cooperation Administration, as well as through other agencies, helped put European agriculture and industry back on their feet. Our assistance in reconstructing Europe's economy, in rebuilding her agriculture and her industry, undoubtedly has resulted in revitalizing her people, in nourishing back the faith of her people in democratic processes and reviving their hope of regaining their former position



The "long and short of it" from Oregon: (left to right) Pete Obiague of Burns, Floyd T. Fox of Silverton, and Jack Steiwer of Fossil, son of the new National Association President. A NWGA Photo.



A couple of prominent Arizona sheepmen take time out to look over the excellent wool exhibit of the Wyoming University at the National Convention: Robert W. Lockett (left) of Flagstaff, Arizona's National executive committeeman, and Kenneth P. Pickrell of Phoenix, State association president. A NWGA Photo.



Jovial Texans at the National: (left to right) State Association President, Frank Roddie of Brady; Secretary Ernest Williams of San Angelo; Past Presidents, Fred T. Earwood of Sonora and M. C. Puckett of Ft. Stockton. A NWGA Photo.



M. V. Hatch (left) of Panguitch, Utah, vice president of the Utah Association, and Milton Mercer of Prosser, Washington, new president for the Washington Wool Growers Association, exchange views on industry problems. A NWGA Photo.

among the world society of nations.

Now is the time for America to assume the role of leadership that has been offered her by the turn of events. The challenge for leadership comes unsolicited to us because of our willingness to sacrifice unselfishly our lives, energy, and wealth to maintain freedom, hope, faith, and dignity for all the peoples of the world.

It was only a short time ago that our national leaders said that food would help win the war and write the peace. The same words will be repeated again. Our ability to produce to the fullest will be in direct relation to the ability of Government bureaus and agencies to provide us with material and manpower. Government officials also should exhibit confidence that the people of this country will in the last analysis accept the consequences imposed upon them by world conditions and that through their initiative and enterprise they will make unnecessary the imposition of Government controls and regulations upon agriculture.

However, agriculture must have a program of its own if we are not to be dependent on government. What is agriculture doing about this? What is the farm

organization program? Is it a wool growers' program? Is it a cattlemen's association program? Is it a Farm Bureau program? Is it a Grange program? If it is to be effective it must be an agricultural program whereby all of these farm organizations come together and reconcile their differences and unitedly plan for the good of agriculture and the Nation. The present emergency is likely to be one of indefinite duration. It is well to keep that in mind when we make plans for the future. These plans must be based upon peace, because only during that time can we build a sound economy. There has been too much of a tendency lately to think and plan for this and that emergency. This trend if continued will break instead of build sound economy.

Apart from the war issue, and yet related to it both because of international relations and the need to maintain our own domestic economy in the best possible shape, there are many problems on which the Wool Growers' Association, the Cattlemen's Association and other farmer associations and the Farm Bureau can work jointly. Permit me to submit to you a few of these problems to which we are all seeking satisfactory answers, and to which a unified approach will greatly enhance the opportunity for successful solution.

What can we do to slow down inflation?

Inflation has been going on in this country for more than a century, in terms of the price of gold, without having destroyed our economy. As long as inflation is kept within bounds it will not create too great a problem. But during the last few years the tempo of the trend toward even greater inflation has increased to the point that it now occupies a prominent place in the everyday thoughts of the individual. This constant concern about inflation leads the individual to attempt to protect himself

and in so doing to disregard supply and demand factors which are outweighed in his mind by a third factor, opinion. Of late you have heard people that you would never before have suspected of such reasoning, say—we must hedge and our financial status can best be protected by the purchase of material things and the assumption of heavy indebtedness. This reasoning is based upon a loss of faith in our currency. It seems perfectly clear to me, however, that the purchasing power stemming from this type of reasoning is simply creating a fictitious demand and accumulating a dangerous form of indebtedness. The stockpile, the shelf and the bin can become dangerous burdens without a demand that has substance and reality. I can foresee no good in a depression for our system of government and our free enterprise in American and the rest of the world.

A sudden turn of events, a drastic change in thought, or even a gradual realization of the true meaning of this situation by most of us, may reverse the picture entirely and cause losses that could not only be big but very widespread. No other factors will contribute more to enhance communism than a widespread economic depression.



Utahns in attendance at the National included Dell Adams of Layton (left) and B. H. Stringham of Vernal. A NWGA Photo.



T. G. Chase (left) of Swift and Company, Chicago, and Earle G. Reed, General Livestock Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, consider one of the University of Wyoming's interesting wool charts at the National in Casper. A NWGA Photo.



Included in South Dakota's delegation were: (left to right) Joe Trotter of Edgemont, State association president; John Widdoss of Belle Fourche, past president; and Alfred Burke of Hoover. A NWGA Photo.



Albert Rochelle (left) and Z. W. Potter, both of Casper, watch the convention crowd in the lobby of the Henning Hotel. A NWGA Photo.

What kind of policy with respect to Government lands, Taylor grazing regulations and forestry practices will best serve our people and the Nation?

Here west of the Mississippi River, where 60-75 percent of the land area produces some type of forage, is located 83 percent of the Nation's sheep. Utilizing this forage to produce meat and wool is one of the chief functions of the sheep and cattle industry. I feel confident a unified approach by all groups concerned, to problems affecting the range areas will be productive of gratifying results.

What, if any, incentives can be provided to increase wool production for defense purposes and civilian needs?

A unified approach by agriculture can point a way to cooperation with government and industry that will provide an incentive for a standby production of wool during peacetime. By this time we should profit by past experience, and recognize that neither ceilings nor subsidies are good incentives.

The economic problems of agriculture are more pronounced and more easily recognized during periods of peace. Surpluses of grains have plagued agriculture for many years. Since 1927 we have been trying to cope with this problem and so far we have succeeded only in filling the granaries. I sincerely believe that a system of animal agriculture will go a long way toward emptying the granaries, and balancing feed production with consumption and will do more to maintain a free economy than any other device at present. Our annual meat production provides 146 pounds of meat per capita. We can increase this to 170 pounds. This goal means that we will require an additional billion bushels of corn per year or its equivalent in other feeds. Some people may believe that a system of animal agriculture will create a meat marketing problem. It is true that it is always difficult to create markets for commodities; with meat, however, the job should not be difficult. We are now entering the protein era of nutrition and meat is stressed as a yardstick of protein foods. The value of a meat diet is of such importance to the well being of our people that it warrants further stimulation of increased per capita consumption, over and above the present rate.

We need to seek changes and improvements in the production of feeder animals for the irrigated pastures of the West and for the new, fast developing, meat producing areas of the Southeast. These changes in the type and weight of feeder

animals required for meat production need the attention and study of all groups within the livestock industry.

How can we work out our relations with foreign competitors in a way which will not damage their economy or ours, and which will promote peace instead of conflict?

It seems practical to consider the possibility of utilizing foreign surplus agricultural production to take care of our foreign commitments and, further, if it is necessary to bring foreign agricultural surplus commodities into this country, the time at which such importations are brought in, should be designed and planned for a minimum of interference with our agricultural price structure.

The shortage of skilled labor has been common to the sheep industry as well as to other groups in agriculture. Does it not seem a practical solution where differences in opinion with organized labor are encountered that a unified approach of agri-

culture as a whole would be much more effective in obtaining supplementary labor needs?

We in agriculture should favor aggressive efforts in support of the following general policies: (1) Full employment with high production per man and a well-distributed spendable income; (2) an expanding economy at home and abroad; (3) promotion of international understanding and international trade on a basis consistent with world peace and prosperity; (3) effective methods of stabilizing the general price level; (5) development of a sound monetary and fiscal policy; (6) opportunity to progress — to succeed, in the "American Way."

In all our history there never has been a greater need for unity of purpose among our people. Agriculture must cooperate and seek cooperation with all other groups, be it labor, professional, industrial or capital. Their response to us will be in relation to our own ability to establish unity in agriculture.

Tariff and Other Resolutions

WERE you disturbed by the headline story in some local and eastern newspapers to the effect that the National Wool Growers Association had reversed its tariff policy? While no doubt questioning the authenticity of that report, if you did run on to it, you must have wondered what it was all about.

As you will see from the strong tariff resolution passed at the convention, the Association's stand on tariff remains the same as it was in 1865 and has been through all the years: strongly in favor of an adequate tariff on its products.

The erroneous story was the work of an over-ambitious reporter who otherwise handled the Casper convention publicity in good style. He attended the open session of the wool committee and reported that a man whose livelihood comes largely from his activities as a wool handler had said "there was no reason to ask for higher tariffs so long as the international wool market was determined by production in a foreign country." And since this statement was not refuted by anyone present in the committee meeting, therefore, according to the reporter's reasoning, the Association had reversed its tariff policy.

As those who have attended recent National conventions know, at the open committee meetings everyone is allowed to express himself. The committee members listen to all sides of the problems before

them and then go into executive session to shape up their report. This, of course, was followed by the wool committee. Then, too, at the opening of their session it was agreed that since the tariff was being handled by the General Resolutions Committee it would not be given consideration by them and there was no major discussion of it by the Wool Committee. The resolution adopted by the convention reaffirmed in strong language the Association's tariff policy.

Approval of the "Suggestions for an Act to provide for the orderly use, improvement, and development of the public lands and to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range," as prepared by the Stockmen's Grazing Committee was also given by the convention.

For Association action on price controls and other important matters please refer to the Platform and Program which appears in full in this issue.

The committee work which was handled so efficiently was in the hands of these chairmen: *General Resolutions*: P. M. Cooper, Casper, Wyoming; *Wool*: Robert W. Lockett, Phoenix, Arizona; *Lamb*: Russell D. Brown, Vantage, Washington; *Public Lands*: John Noh, Kimberly, Idaho; *Forestry*: Don Clyde, Heber City, Utah; *Transportation*: E. S. Mayer, San Angelo, Texas; *Predatory Animal Control*: B. H. Stringham, Vernal, Utah.

Our New President

A man of unusual stature both physically and intellectually is William H. Steiwer, new president of the National Wool Growers Association. A measuring stick will verify a height of over six feet and just a brief review of his activities prove the high quality of his ability.

He is a native son of Oregon, in fact of Fossil where his first birthday was celebrated September 18, 1896, and where he now resides. His education began in Fossil, was continued in high school in Portland and at Stanford University until the U. S. became involved in World War I when he enlisted and served 18 months in the army—14 of them on the French battle front.

Returning to Fossil in 1919 he was employed two years in the bank, with sheep as a sideline. In 1921 he moved to Portland where real estate and insurance claimed his attention for six years. Then in 1927 he went back to Fossil to take over the active management of the sheep outfit which he now owns and operates—5,400 breeding ewes on 42,000 acres of deeded land with an additional 4500 acres leased for summer range. Mr. Steiwer also raises his own winter feed on 170 acres of irrigated land, 50 acres of dry land alfalfa and 700 acres of grain land,—and he has a little grain to sell sometimes in a good season. His two sons, Bill Jr., and Jack, are associated with him in ranch operations and management, and the former Miss Dorothy Kerns, who has been Mrs. Steiwer since 1921, presides graciously over the home domain.

In addition to being a sheepman of considerable size, he has a record of achievement in another direction—governmental. He was elected to the Oregon State Senate in 1935 and served in that body through 1945. In the 1943 session, that is for two years, he was president of the Senate, a position which, in Oregon, is next in line to the Governor or similar to Lieutenant Governor in other States, and Mr. Steiwer officiated as acting governor several times.

Mr. Steiwer also has a record of financial ability. At present he is a director of the Northwest Livestock Production Credit Association and he was vice president and director of the Steiwer and Carpenter Bank of Fossil until it was sold in 1937.

Our new president has been active in association affairs, especially since 1949 when he became head of the Oregon Wool Growers Association and a member of the Executive Committee of the National.

The Association is particularly fortunate to have a man of Mr. Steiwer's calibre take

over the leadership which was so ably handled by his immediate predecessor,

Howard Vaughn of Dixon, California, and the outstanding men before him.

Response to Welcome Address

By JOHN H. BRECKENRIDGE

Vice President, National Wool Growers Association

THE fact that Dean Hill was here to welcome us this morning seems to me to be signally significant and a fact which should be a high compliment to all of us. When we realize that Dean Hill has spent his entire life—devoted it you might say, to helping us as wool growers, through his experimenting and his teaching in the university, I think we become more cognizant of why it is such an honor that he was here.

Dean Hill is recognized, I'm sure we all realize, as a worldwide expert on wool. It's not that just we people here in the West think he's mighty fine, people all over the world think that when Dean Hill speaks he knows what he's talking about.

He's also a man who is thoroughly practical, which unfortunately is found all too seldom in many of our people today. Dean Hill, though, has always the good interests of our people at his heart. He, ably supported by an excellent staff, spent much of his time in experimenting on culling sheep, and as I understand it, through

such experiments they have increased fleece weights up to 50 percent. They've also increased the length of the staple of the wool through their experiments.

And those are the things as I see it, that are really important for us who are growers, because it's through them we have increased production, and we hope, income.

Another reason that I'm glad we're here today is that it gives us as growers an opportunity to sit down and to study out where we think we are, where we think we ought to be if we aren't where we think we ought to be, and where we think we're going. I'm not going to tell you what I think about all those things, because very frankly, I don't even know myself. But I do think that these conventions are a time when we should be especially glad that we're free American citizens, and that we have a right to sit down in meetings and to discuss, and to cuss if we choose, our state of affairs, both as pertains to our industry and as to our country. And it's at times like these, I feel we should be particularly mindful that these freedoms didn't come easily, and they're not kept easily — they're not kept without sacrifices.

And I wonder if we are all at this time ready to make the sacrifices which it will take to maintain the freedoms for which our forefathers came to this country, and for which they worked, and for which they fought. Are we willing to do the same sort of work that they have done before us?

I think that we are; I think that we must be. The agricultural people, in my mind at least, have been the ruggedest of the rugged individuals in the United States, and I think history probably proves that statement. I believe it is up to those of us who are here today to carry on those traditions of the rugged individualist.

I believe that is the way that not only we here today but the people of the United States as a whole want to remain, on an individualistic basis. And certainly it's only if we sit down and do our own constructive thinking, and not let somebody else do it for us—it is only when we think for ourselves—that we can remain the free and individualistic Nation that we have been, that we are, and that I hope we shall be.

TRUSTEES ELECTED FOR PUBLISHING COMPANY

Stockholders of the National Wool Growers Association Company which publishes the National Wool Grower met at the conclusion of the first meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association in Casper on the evening of December 5th. Principal purpose of the meeting was to elect the board of five trustees who handle the Company affairs. Dr. S. W. McClure of Bliss, Idaho, former National Secretary who started the National Wool Grower; J. B. Wilson of McKinley, Wyoming, secretary of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association; Fred T. Earwood of Sonora, Texas, former president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association; M. V. Hatch of Panguitch, Utah, vice president of the Utah Wool Growers Association, and Secretary J. M. Jones of the National were named as the trustees.

World Wool Research and Promotion

Discussed by **REGINALD G. LUND**
Chairman, International Wool Secretariat

THERE are three principles which apply to the wool industry, particularly in regard to promotion and research, the world over," Reginald G. Lund, chairman of the International Wool Secretariat, stressed in his address before the 86th annual meeting of the National Wool Growers Association, at Casper, Wyoming, December 7th.

"The first of these principles is that nobody is, or can be, as much interested in the present and future welfare of the wool industry as the wool grower. He is the original source, and by all odds the most important factor. He cannot, in the long run, afford to leave the job of promotion and research to other groups. Cloth manufacturers, cutters, carpet mills, wholesale

ers, although the natural leaders in the industry, cannot do the whole job alone. We must enlist the interest and cooperation of all other elements. We must know these groups as friends and find the best methods of collaboration with them on matters of common interest."

This was second time Mr. Lund had talked to the wool growers of the U.S.A. In Salt Lake City in January, 1948, he discussed the need for cooperation among all wool growers of the world in developing the uses and the usefulness of wool. The producers of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa had always been keen competitors in the selling markets for wool, he pointed out at that time, but many years ago they had come to the conclusion

own representatives, President Harry Devereaux, Byron Wilson and Eugene Ackerman, and as the Board of Directors of The Wool Bureau, Inc., we have spent big sums of money—your money and ours—to safeguard the position of wool in the United States.

Amalgamation a Complete Success

"The facts about the formation of The Wool Bureau are well known to you and I am not going to dwell on them except to say this: from our point of view in London, and from the point of view of the growers we represent, the amalgamation has been a complete and unqualified success. It has just been crowned, in our



Reginald G. Lund of London, England, Chairman of the International Wool Secretariat (extreme right) with some Wyoming notables at the National: (left to right) Charles Vivion of Rawlins, Mrs. Vivion, J. B. Wilson of McKinley and Mrs. Wilson. A NWGA Photo.



A typical happy group at the Cocktail Hour given by the Wyoming wool growers for the National Association delegates and their guests. From this event in the Henning Hotel, the large crowd went on to the buffet dinner-dance at the V.F.W. Hall. A NWGA Photo.

and retail outlets—all these are part of the trade picture, but the central figure is the wool grower. His is the responsibility of ensuring that no one is allowed to forget the qualities of his product, and that no one is allowed to mistake man-made fibers for substitutes for it.

"The second principle is that if wool is to maintain its present popularity, the fiber itself—and all products made from it—must be continuously improved. This cannot be left to chance. We cannot as an industry sit by and hope that somebody will stumble upon a lucky discovery or invention in breeding or processing. We must be vigorous and courageous in sponsoring organized programs of research, and in applying the results of that research to every section of our industry.

"Thirdly, it is evident that we, the grow-

ers, they had a sufficiently wide area of common interest to pool their resources in initiating a world-wide campaign of wool research and promotion, and expressed the firm hope that the representatives of the British growers would be able to work with those of the U.S.A. on a basis of increasing harmony and cooperation.

"You will know as well as I do how far we have moved in this direction since 1948," said Mr. Lund. "We are today not merely consulting each other or, to use a phrase from that earlier speech, 'sitting down together occasionally and comparing notes'; we are, within the field of promotion and research, a united organization with a single purpose. For the past two years my colleagues and I from Australia, South Africa and New Zealand have sat round a table from time to time with your

view, by the appointment as president of the Bureau of Eugene Ackerman, former executive director of The American Wool Council.

"We have all learned to have the greatest respect for Mr. Ackerman's promotional skill, and we are delighted that he has been willing to surrender all his commercial commitments so that instead of being a part-time consultant to The Wool Bureau he can now become its administrative head and be able to devote his great talents wholly to our common interest.

"I am sure my colleagues would also like me to record our gratitude to Harry Devereaux and Byron Wilson for the cordial and helpful way in which they have met us, and for the unbounded enthusiasm they have shown in developing the Bureau's work."

The International Wool Secretariat, Mr. Lund reported, has extended its wool promotion organization until it now covers not only the United Kingdom but every country in western Europe. They have a large and active staff at the London headquarters and offices in Paris, Milan, Brussel, Zurich, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Oslo, and are now setting up a branch in Western Germany. The Secretariat also has representatives in India and Pakistan; a branch in Canada. Here in the U. S., it is combined with the American Wool Council as the Wool Bureau, Inc., and of course in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, promotion work is handled by the wool boards in each country.

During the current year the Secretariat has spent ten times as much as it did in 1938, its first year of operation. The funds have gone into research projects, education, publicity and displays in various countries.

No Boundaries, No Politics in Work

"I mention these developments because I think we owe it to you to tell you what sort of organization you are now allied with," Mr. Lund told the convention. "We are in the business of wool promotion on a big and expanding scale. Our work knows no boundaries, and it knows no politics. In every country we are true to the principle that we promote wool impartially and without regard to the place of its origin. But I have another reason for making this survey of our field of operations. At first glance it may seem strange that we should be expanding at a time when the statistical position of wool is so strong.

"We have no apologies to make for what we are doing. We were founded, 13 years ago, not because our growers sought exorbitant returns for their product—most of them are distrustful of high prices and the rises in farm costs that inevitably follow—but because they felt the need to create conditions of greater stability for their industry, and to safeguard its future in a highly competitive world. Our objectives are long-term objectives, and we cannot afford to be moved from our path by the fluctuation of prices from one season to another.

"We are working, not for today or for tomorrow, but for the future; whether our staffs are giving lectures to ten-year old children or staging an exhibition of wool models made by famous fashion designers, their eyes are on the future stability of the industry. We see no reason to relax ef-

Thank You, Wool Handlers!

FOR MAKING THE MEMBERSHIP DUES* AND/OR WOOL PROMOTION DEDUCTIONS FROM GROWERS' ACCOUNTS DURING OUR FISCAL YEAR, NOVEMBER 1, 1949-OCTOBER 31, 1950. YOUR CO-OPERATION IS GREATLY APPRECIATED.

Adams & Leland
Brigham & Drew Company
Casper Wool Warehouse & Marketing Association
Cassia County Marketing Association
Craig Wool Company
Colonial Wool Company
Coop Wool Growers of South Dakota
Dewey Gould & Company
Draper & Company
Edgehill-Lukens, Inc.
Eastern Idaho Wool Marketing Association
R. C. Elliott Company
L. E. Grainger & Company
Hafner Warehouse
Hallowell, Jones & Donald
Harris Wool & Fur Company
Inland Wool Company
Harold T. Lindsay
R. H. Lindsay
Minidoka County Pool
Pacific Wool Growers
Pendleton Woolen Mills
Producers Wool & Mohair Company
Sheraton & Schultz
South Dakota & Minnesota Co-op Wool Marketing Association
Max Schuft & Sons
S. Silberman & Son
Teton County Pool
Texas Warehouses
E. H. Tryon, Inc.
Washougal Mills
Western Wool Storage Company
Wasatch Livestock Loan Company
Chas. J. Webb & Sons Company
Wilkins & Company, Ltd.
Utah Wool Marketing Company
Wool Growers Warehouse & Mktg. Co.
Wyoming Co-op Wool Mktg. Association
Colorado Co-op Wool Marketing Assn.

*In Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, South Dakota, Wyoming.

forts which are directed toward preserving for the wool fiber the foremost place it has always held in people's minds; nor do we feel we should reduce our encouragement of wool research, for this also is a long-term project whose benefits to the industry will accumulate only with the passing of the years."

John A. Goe and the Wool Situation

John A. Goe, Chief, Wool Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, was an honored guest at the 86th National Convention and made a few impromptu remarks on the wool situation, particularly the Commodity Credit Corporation's handling of the wool program and the purchase of wool for the Army. On these points he said:

"As probably most of you know, with the exceptions of just a few bags of wool which we have held in our Denver laboratory for research purposes, the Commodity Credit Corporation has no wool, whereas it did have, just a few years ago, four or 500 million pounds. The other interesting point of that is that of all the thousands of lots of wool which came into the possession of the Government, and which were disposed of from 1943 through 1949, and totalling over a billion, 600 million pounds, every lot of that wool has been accounted for.

"I'm frank to admit that during this last year I was a little apprehensive when we got down to the bottom of the barrel on this wool pile, for fear that some of that inventory might be just on paper, and not actually in wool bags, so I'm very happy to report that every lot of wool came to light.

"The other matter that I thought you might be interested in concerns the purchase of wool for the Department of the Army. As you know, the Commodity Credit Corporation was requested and agreed to undertake the purchase of 30 million pounds, clean basis, of foreign wools for the Department of the Army. The details of that program were made public yesterday, and the program will actually get under way next week. Suffice it to say here that it is proposed to acquire this wool through the regular trade channels in this country. Just how successful the program will be, how the plan will work out or what effect it will have in the price structure I am unable to say. I can only hope it can be acquired in an orderly manner with a minimum of repercussion on the price situation."

The National Lamb Feeders Association

By J. C. PETERSEN, Spencer, Iowa

WE are witnessing now a tremendous revitalization of the domestic sheep industry. We don't want to see any action taken by any group which would damage the return of this desire to get back into the sheep business. In the complex economic workings of our present economy it is becoming increasingly necessary to have strong organizations. The association of citizens with similar problems has been long recognized as a method of getting consideration for that group. For many years there were local and State lamb feeder associations usually formed to cope with local problems. There was no unified national group. There was the Colorado-Nebraska Association, the Michigan group, Iowa, Kansas, the Yellowstone Valley in Montana or the Imperial Valley Lamb Feeders in California. In an effort to organize these State and local associations, a group of feeders met in Denver, October 27 and organized the National Lamb Feeders Association.

There is no desire whatsoever to take any of the work or responsibility from any of the existing livestock organizations. We do believe that in the years ahead we will be faced with various policies which will have an artificial effect above the supply and demand factor on our markets and we want to be ready, in cooperation with the National Wool Growers Association, to move as one for the domestic sheep industry when the time arises.

The groups who go to make up the National Lamb Feeders Association are feeders. Who are they? They are the men who take you growers' feeder lambs, mostly in September and October, fatten, finish and market them.

Let us, however, define a feeder. He is that hard working stockman who, with a little speculative spirit perhaps, uses his energy, his feeding plant, grain and roughage to convert an unmarketable product into a finished, highly desired meat item.

He must have the intestinal fortitude to lay six thousand dollars on the line for a car of lambs, hoping that through his initiative and his know-how, he can build a finished product which will pay him for making the investment plus his labor and the cost of feeding. He might fatten his lambs on the alfalfa fields of southern California or on the wheat fields of Kansas. If he is lucky to get rains at the right time, he would fatten lambs on native grasses in Texas. In the irrigated sections

of the West his favorite feed would be beet tops, beet pulp, alfalfa hay and barley. In many other sections of the central and southern States, he would graze and fatten on lespedeza or on ladine clover in California. If in the Corn Belt stretching from Grand Island, Nebraska, to Syracuse, New York, his main fattening ration would be corn. He might be classified as a grazer or a finisher.

He may be an early fall feeder or a late winter feeder. His facilities might permit shearing, but he is always working for that final ultimate—the fat lamb with which he courts the packers' welcoming bid.

Feeders have their ups and downs; they don't always make money. More than once they will drop thousands of dollars and throw their winter's work away, but they are usually back in the picture "making it back where they lost it."

Lamb feeding is more similar to feeding two and three-year-old steers in the cattle feeding line than calves or light yearlings. By other standards of livestock, it is a short-feeding period—from 45 to 100 days for the usual range.

In the past when problems arose in lamb feeding, there usually was some organization that the feeder could turn to with his problems. The National Wool Growers, we think, very wisely set up during the war the Lamb Industry Committee, composed of growers, feeders, packers and retailers, which did great service during earlier price-control days. The feeder group, however, had no national organization of its own to speak for it. The western growers have the National Wool Growers Association. The

meat packers have the American Meat Institute. The retailers have their National Association of Meat Retailers and the chain store organizations.

Professor Voorhies of the University of California, speaking before the California Wool Growers Association, said, "If I asked a student what controls the price of wool and lambs and his answer was 'supply and demand', I would flunk him, because artificial factors have entered our economic life which must be recognized." Decisions being made in Washington nowadays are the ones which will have the greatest effect on sheep values.

In times of war or in national emergency, there is no hesitation on the part of the people to accept rigid restrictions in their economic life for the good of the Nation. However, any honest governmental agency faced with the necessity of making decisions affecting our complicated business mechanism today would surely welcome the advice of informed representatives of any particular industry who are accredited representatives of that industry. Therefore, governmental action when necessary should be reckoned with in advance.

There are, of course, many mutual problems with which the National Lamb Feeders Association would like to confer with the National Wool Growers Association. We may furnish toward some problems "a new look." At our first meeting a motion adopted provided that a committee of three men be appointed to meet with a similar committee of three from the Wool Growers where joint action might be taken.

Immediate consideration, in our opinion, should be given to the price control problem, importation of foreign lamb, lamb grading specifications and lamb promotion which I am sure will be well recognized by your resolution committee.

You can depend on the feeding industry to cooperate with you and you can be assured that our aims and objectives will be to rebuild a sound and practical domestic sheep industry.

For that purpose we have appointed the following three men to consult with you on mutual problems. They will be Paul Blood, Morrill, Nebraska; J. E. Mills, Del Rio, Texas, and Seth Patterson, Kansas City, Missouri. I am sure any request from you will be given serious consideration by this committee. Furthermore, if at any time we need assistance we shall not hesitate to inform you.



"NO, DEAR, I HAVEN'T WAITED LONG --- BUT DID YOU KNOW THERE ARE 1,287 SHEEP IN THIS PEN, 43,043 BARBERS IN THAT SHED, AND 2,709 KNOT HOLES IN THIS FENCE?"

100 Percent Cooperation

Executive Secretary Jones Reports

PERMIT me to express the deep appreciation of your officers and myself for the 100 percent financial support of all the affiliated State associations. I have checked the records carefully and this is the first time in the history of the National Wool Growers Association that every State has met 100 percent of its quota as established by the Executive Committee.

Of the \$50,000.00 quota established, the affiliated States paid a total of \$50,055.09. The net income from the 1950 National Ram Sale amounted to \$19,275.34. With miscellaneous income of \$4,325.13, the total income is \$73,655.56.

Expenses borne by the Association for the fiscal year 1949-50 amounted \$46,152.38, which gives an excess of receipts over disbursements of \$27,503.18.

It should be mentioned, however, that the Association Publishing Company pays 40 percent of the general office, convention, and organization expenses and the American Wool Council 20 percent. The Association Company (that's the publishing company) also pays 50 percent of the following costs: Freight Rates, Lamb Marketing, Washington, and Public Land. This, of course, cuts the net for the Company, but even with this added burden, it showed a gain for 1949-50 operations of \$2,795.41.

Now, for a breakdown of the expenses borne by the National Association for the twelve months ending October 31, 1950: General office, organization, and convention expenses were \$17,358.45; \$19,501.60 was paid to the Publishing Company for subscriptions, and all other expenses amounted to \$9,292.33. A more complete breakdown is available to any member upon request. The total assets of your Association as of October 31, 1950, totaled \$55,494.24.

Under the 50-cents-per-car collection earmarked for lamb promotion and placed with the National Live Stock and Meat Board, \$5,694.44 was raised.

I think it might be well to give you the names of companies and individuals supporting this work:

1. Armour & Co. and all of its branches
2. Swift & Co and all of its branches
3. Louis Visintainer, Craig, Colorado
4. Kennett-Murray, Dayton, Ohio
5. Denver Live Stock Exchange including the following commission firms:

John Clay & Co.
Producers L. S. Mktg. Assn.
Mike Hayes
Denver Livestock Commission Co.
Manin Boyd and Mann, Inc.
Wilkins & Co., Ltd.



Busy making the National Convention "tick" is Wyoming Association President Harold Josendal of Casper. A NWGA Photo.



Looking over a brochure on Portland, site of the 1951 National Convention, and other interesting points in the Pacific Northwest are Milton Mercer of Prosser and Russell D. Brown of Vantage, president and vice president, respectively of the Washington Wool Growers Association, co-host with the Oregon Association for the next National meeting. A NWGA Photo.

6. Iowa Packing Co., Des Moines, Iowa
7. Harold A. Cohn, Heppner, Oregon
8. John Clay & Co., Ogden and San Antonio, Texas
9. Collings & Burbank, Ogden
10. L. L. Keller & Sons, Ogden
11. Omaha Livestock Exchange, Omaha, Nebraska
12. Producers L. S. Mktg. Assn., Ogden
13. Texas L. S. Marketing Assn., San Antonio, Texas
14. Petersen Sheep Co., Spencer, Iowa
15. St. Louis Independent Packers, St. Louis, Mo.
16. Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Iowa

Some State associations are not satisfied with the amounts being collected for lamb promotion and have authorized higher deductions, and some personal contributions have already come in for next year.

The total receipts for the American Wool Council in the fiscal year ending October 31, 1950 amounted to \$45,042.60. Of this amount \$26,896.76 came from growers through the cooperation of wool handlers. As you know, we have depended on them to make the collections; many have done an excellent job. The packers contributed \$5,887.84; manufacturers, \$8,190.50; wool pullers, \$100.00; National Wool Trade Association, \$6,435.00, half of which was paid to the Textile Research Institute; Texas Wool and Mohair groups, \$750.00 in addition to the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association contribution of \$9,844.34. The collections for 1950 were considerably higher than 1949 but this is probably due to the fact that many of the 1949 deductions were not in at the time the books were closed a year ago.

Disbursements for the year totaled \$40,902.99, made up of the following: \$8,679.23 to the Salt Lake office, \$2,223.76 New York office, \$25,000.00 to the Wool Bureau, Inc., and \$5,000.00 to the Textile Research Institute.

There was an excess of receipts over disbursements of \$4,139.61, resulting in total assets of the American Wool Council of \$19,496.89.

With the decline in sheep numbers, collections for the Council have naturally decreased. However, special efforts must be made to keep up our obligations for research and promotion work. (A list of those who cooperated in making deductions and who made direct contributions is printed elsewhere.)

Destination . . . Better Living

By P. M. JARVIS

Vice President, Swift & Company

ONCE again we are getting "war conditioned," toughened mentally, physically—and in our national economy—to accept the challenges of tomorrow. It's all out preparation for a war which all of us pray will never be fought. But if it must be fought, then our country cannot afford to be unprepared. And so we are in a world production race—one which may continue for years.

In the Nation-wide all out effort you range sheep people have a multiple part to play.

Meat consumers depend on you for meat from fat lambs which go to market from range grazing lands.

Farm people depend on you for feeder lambs through which they may market their surplus grains and forage.

Farm flock operators depend on you for breeding stock for their commercial flocks.

And the Nation depends on you to produce nourishing food from the huge areas which produce only grass and roughages, and which, without meat animals, would contribute little food for human use.

In addition to the need for meat, there never is a time when wool is so important as in a war economy. Wool ranks in importance with steel, petroleum, and food in equipping a nation for battle, or defense. The Nation needs every pound of wool you produce.

To keep the Nation well fed, the livestock-meat industry must muster every facility it possesses. That's where *we* meat packers come in, supplementing your work of production of lambs. The man-power, plants, and equipment of the Nation's meat packers, small, medium, and large, stand ready to process and distribute meat.

Swift's part in this joint effort includes the service of 294 branch houses in the Nation's larger consuming centers. We have also more than 1,500 sales routes radiating out from our 50 meat packing plants. This Nation-wide distributing system is designed to serve retailers in almost every city, town, and village in the Nation.

Every one of those Swift plants, branch houses and sales routes is available for the handling and sale of lamb. This is really important to you sheepmen.

Here's why. The geographical center of

U. S. sheep production is in northwestern Kansas. That's approximately 2,000 miles by rail or road from New York City. But, as many of you know, New York City



P. M. Jarvis, Executive Vice President of Swift and Company.

alone consumes at least 35 percent of all of the lamb. Add two or three of the larger New England communities—plus Chicago—and you've accounted for more than half of the entire national lamb consumption. The rest is spotted all across the Nation. Because of that spotty consumption pattern for lamb, many of Swift's branch houses handle little lamb.

Similarly, many local meat packers, operating in a single community or section find little or no market for lamb among their dealers. So they don't handle it.

Finally, no meat packer could depend on lamb alone to support his operations. The volume of such business would be too small, and his costs too high.

The natural result is that the processing and distribution of lamb is largely handled by meat packers with Nation-wide facilities.

While we are on the subject of Nation-wide facilities, this seems a good place for me to mention a subject in which you, as producers, and we, as meat packers, have a mutual interest.

The Imported Lamb Problem

Most of you know that frozen lamb is now coming to our American markets from Australia and New Zealand. The price structure here favors such imports and there is the likelihood that this meat will be acceptable to some consumers. I question if there is much that you, as producers, or that we, as processors, can do to discourage such imports. We should, however, do our best to see that these imports are properly handled.

We estimate that the total weight of sheep and lambs slaughtered in this country during 1950 will run around 600 million pounds. Various estimates are made as to the amount of sheep and lambs that may be brought into this country to be consumed during 1951. The highest estimate we have heard is that around 7 to 8 million pounds of product may be imported, which is only a little more than 1 percent of the total estimated sheep and lamb production for this year. While this is a relatively insignificant amount, it might have some serious short-time effects on a few markets.

The demand for frozen lamb normally comes from retailers not in the market for top quality fresh lamb. Careful distribution of meat by the meat packers whose facilities reach into many markets, may enable frozen lamb to be offered in locations where it might not regularly be sold. This type of handling should have no disturbing effect and, in fact, may be beneficial if it results in creating a greater demand for lamb.

Guideposts to Better Living

The importation of lamb from Australia and New Zealand is a problem, of course. So is the best handling of these lamb imports. But far more important are the armaments race, the threat of price controls, and many other problems which are sure to try our mettle. However, the picture, as I see it, is not wholly gloomy. There are facts on the brighter side of the picture which we can use as guideposts to a destination we all are seeking—the Destination of Better Living.

What are some of these facts?

From the demand side, the long-term outlook for the whole livestock-meat industry is favorable. The livestock industry

like any other facet of industry is stimulated or retarded by its ability to operate profitably. Although the sheep business has been through a long period of declining numbers, there now appear to be a number of factors favoring increased production.

Increasing Population

It is entirely possible that the per capita consumption of meat may reach 170 pounds by 1960. We now have more than 150 million people in the United States. It is probable that this figure will increase to 170 million in another ten years. This increased demand will call for nearly 29 billion pounds of meat or 6½ billion pounds more than we will produce this year, or expressed in terms of live animals—increasing each specie in proportion to 1950 kill means 5,870,000 more cattle, 24,030,000 more hogs and 4,020,000 more sheep-lambs.

Better Appreciation of the Value of Meat

All of us share credit for helping make meat popular in American diets, and we must continue teaching people how good meat is for them. The American Meat Institute, the National Live Stock and Meat Board, the Nutrition Foundation, and many other agencies are telling the exciting new story of nutrition.

It is to the advantage of all the people—to teach them that meat is good for them. A healthier people makes a stronger nation, with greater capacity for clear thinking, work and production, and if needs be, for fighting.

Increasing Realization of Importance of Our Grass Lands

The Nation is coming, too, to a greater appreciation of our grass lands—and of the public service you render in harvesting from them, each year, a vast store of human food.

Improved Knowledge

All along the line, "know-how" is increasing: More productive breeds, better grasses, feeds that put on weight faster and cheaper. Constantly we packers are seeking new economies in processing, marketing and distributing.

There are many forces at work telling people why they should eat lamb, how they should cook it. Scientists are continuing their endless search for new products, new uses of by-products, new dis-

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR CONVENTIONS AND MEETINGS

January 23: Utah Wool Marketing Association, Salt Lake City.

January 23-25: Utah Wool Growers, Salt Lake City.

February 6-8: New Mexico Wool Growers Association, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

November 5-6: Washington Wool Growers Association, Yakima, Washington.

November 15-17: Wyoming Wool Growers Association, Worland, Wyoming.

December 3: Oregon Wool Growers Association, Portland, Oregon.

December 4-7: National Wool Growers Association, Portland, Oregon.

SHOWS AND SALES

January 26-February 4: Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Ft. Worth, Texas.

February 16-25: San Antonio Livestock Exposition, San Antonio, Texas.

April 30-May 1: California Ram Sale, Sacramento, California.

coveries in nutrition, new chemical and pharmaceutical values. They say, "We are just learning how little we know."

The producer, packer and retailer—America's Meat Team—perform a vital national service. Our goal is an even higher standard of living. As members of this Team, we should get credit for the good things we do, for we are making a worthwhile contribution to the future better living of America.

To attain it we will need greater initiative; stronger faith; and the courage of our convictions to speak out and fight for what we think is right. It will take more capital invested in research, new plants, many things. That capital must come, either directly or indirectly, from earnings. Thus, earnings in our industry must be maintained at a level high enough to encourage research, to provide for further improvement in the quality of our products, and to insure economy in their production and distribution.

If our Nation's meat supply is to expand, we must be sure there is the incentive of opportunity to continue moving in a free market. The meat packing business is a fine illustration of the working of competition in a free market.

Protection of Our Free Markets

The free market is the answer to the question of what goods and services are to be produced, and how much of each shall be produced, and what will be paid for these goods and services. The free market is the most democratic institution ever developed in an organized society.

We must protect our free markets and be alert to oppose any moves that would discourage production and stifle consumption. We must be alert to oppose the imposition of control plans that have proved unworkable.

Do you recall the rationing and price controls for meat during World War II? To develop this plan, the Government enlisted the aid of the best qualified people it could get. This army of talent produced a plan.

How did it work out?

The evidence indicates that the answer is "Not very well," and this is not an understatement.

Our Government—yours and mine—demands by law that business concerns operate in free and open competition. That is as it should be.

Those are good laws.

No Laws Against Success

But we as a people have never written any law against success. And personally I don't believe we ever will. Nor do I believe that the American public will ever support an attempt by anybody—especially a branch of its own Government—to read into a law against badness a law against bigness.

Yet I think we all feel that just such attempts have recently been made. Looking at the Department of Justice suits against du Pont, A & P, the meat packers, it is hard not to believe that they are actions against bigness itself.

There is a common denominator in all three suits just mentioned. In each instance the Department of Justice is urging that the big company—du Pont, A & P, Swift, and others—be broken up into several little ones. Evidently this is suggested on the theory that size, in and of itself, is bad and concludes that this alone is sufficient reason for dissolution.

It's doubtful if we could have won the late war if we hadn't had such "big" companies, as Ford, General Motors, U. S. Steel, Alcoa, G. E., du Pont, and many others. They provided the big plants and the management "know-how" necessary to build the tools of war. It took bigness to win that fight for our lives. That's an im-

(Continued on page 68)

THE WEST'S BEST

THE WEST'S BEST—We take pride in presenting the 30 lovely girls who modeled their 100 percent virgin wool creations in the Fourth Annual "Make It Yourself—With Wool" National Fashion Show at Casper, Wyoming, December 6, 1950. Selected as the "best" in their States, each of the girls won, in addition to other substantial awards of various types, an expense-paid trip to the National Fashion Show. In the latter event they competed for some \$2,000 in premiums. And no girl went home empty handed from the national event, for those not fortunate enough to win one of the 11 top awards, received a \$10 bond and a suit of dress length of 100 percent virgin wool fabric of her own choice. The "Make It Yourself—With Wool" contest is sponsored annually by the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association and The Wool Bureau, Inc.



(1)



(2)

(1) **OREGON'S BEST**—Barbara Ann Smith, 21, of Corvallis (left) and Evelyn Kohler, 17, of The Dalles.

(2) **UTAH'S BEST**—Camille Thompson, 21, of Ephraim and Salt Lake City (left), who received a \$300 scholarship from Forstmann Woolen Company for her gray chinchilla coat, Grand Prize in the Senior Class, and Carol Menlove, 19, of Salt Lake City who won a year's scholarship at the Traphagen School of Fashion, New York City, for her originally designed suit of gray wool with jacket of gray and blue stripes.

(3) **MONTANA'S BEST**—Ramona Nelson, 21, of Bainsville (left) and Alene Meadows, 17, of Thompson Falls.

(4) **NEVADA'S BEST**—Sixteen-year-old Joan Whalen of Fallon.



(3)



(4)



(5)



(6)



(7)



(8)

(5) **WASHINGTON'S BEST** — Seated, Yuki Frances Arase, 21, of Seattle who won the Best Coat award in the Senior Class for her beautifully made fleece coat. The prize was a Singer Mahogany Console Sewing Machine from the Singer Sewing Machine Company. Standing is Jean Courson, 16, of Ellensburg.

(6) **SOUTH DAKOTA'S BEST**—(Left to right) Gloria Dawn Watson, 20, of Sioux Falls; Doris Leir, 16, of Mitchell, and Marlene Palmer, 16, of Newell. Miss Watson was awarded a \$500 scholarship to the Colorado Woman's College as a special prize for her red sheer wool dress.

(7) **TEXAS' BEST**—(Left to right) Marilyn McEntire, 17, of Colorado City; Dorene Moore, 20, of Lubbock, and Barbara Hendricks, 16, of Roscoe. Miss Hendricks received a \$100 Savings Bond from the Milridge Woolen Company for her entry which was selected as the Best Suit in the Junior Class.

(8) **WYOMING'S BEST** — (Left to right) Nina Emmett, 19, of Lovell; Patricia Kay, 17, Sheridan and Freda Wolf, 17, of Worland. Miss Kay was awarded a Singer Featherweight Portable Sewing Machine by the Singer Sewing Machine Company for her three-piece dress ensemble. It was adjudged Best Dress in the Junior Class.



(9)



(10)



(11)



(12)

(9) **COLORADO'S BEST** — (Left to right) Stella May Hamel, 20, of Boulder; Harriet Weiss, 17, of Denver, and Barbara Brill, 18, of Denver. Miss Brill was awarded a \$100 Savings Bond by John Walther Fabrics, Inc., for her red and black checked suit, selected as the Best Suit in the Senior Class.

(10) **NORTH DAKOTA'S BEST**—Lois Andren of Fargo (standing) won second place in the Original Design class for her striking dress of beige wool jersey. The award was a \$100 Savings Bond presented by The Wool Bureau, Inc. Seated, Ila Larson (left) of Berthold and Janet Kiefer, 20, of Moorhead, Minnesota, who received a \$100 Savings Bond from Botany Mills for the Best Dress in the Senior Class. (Participation in the contest by Minnesota girls was sponsored by the North Dakota Home Economics Association.)

(11) **NEW MEXICO'S BEST** (Left to right) Pat Harwell, 17, of Las Cruces; Betty Jo Scott, 19, of Asteo, and Dolores Bombach, 17, of Las Cruces. Miss Bombach received a \$100 Savings Bond given by the Milridge Woolen Company for her red wool toppe, adjudged the Best Coat in the Junior Class.

(12) **IDAHO'S BEST**—(Left to right) Amelia McDougall, 18, of Pocatello; Patricia Maughan, 17, of Preston (seated) and Joan Hopper, 16, of Caldwell who was named the Grand Prize winner of the Junior Class for her wine coat trimmed in black velvet. A \$300 scholarship given by Pendleton Woolen Mills was her award.

The Wool Industry Moves West

By MRS. CLELL LUNG

President, National Women's Auxiliary

PERHAPS some of you remember the story of young Joe Watt who came West to The Dalles, Oregon, in the late fall of 1844—thin, ragged and barefoot after working his way by tending cattle to the Columbia Gorge where he found himself stranded. Other settlers were moving in who were also desperate, since winter was close and their families needed shelter. Joe pleaded with many of these men, trying to get a lift down-river. Hungry and tired though he was, he cheerfully whistled his way into one stern settler's heart and was taken aboard finally with the man's family. They moved on safely.

Joe made friends, secured work, and saved until the spring of 1847 when he decided he had enough capital to return to Ohio for his family—a father, mother and six sisters. He mentioned a plan to the settlers which sounded like sheer folly to them. He proposed to bring a band of 400 sheep—not scrub sheep but good stock of the best breed. He made it sound simple; he had to get his family anyway so why not bring the sheep along. The valley needed them. The settlers said it was impossible; the Sioux would scalp the entire family and eat the sheep like squirrels. Then, too, he couldn't cross the Green, the Snake, and so on.

But, in spite of these protests, Joe set off cheerfully for Ohio. His family helped him buy the sheep and assemble them at St. Joseph, Missouri—435 American Merinos. No such band had ever crossed the plains. They started early in 1848, ahead of the main army of emigrants. Joe's capital had gone into well-equipped wagons, ten yoke of good oxen and the 435 sheep. Joe led the cavalcade and the little girls followed the sheep. More than one seasoned frontiersman at St. Joseph shook his head pityingly. Joe's luck stayed with him most of the way. In spite of his casual manner, Joe had planned the trip carefully. The grass was good, they traveled fast, there were no storms on the Platte, the water was low, and they passed it safely, eventually coming to the hunting grounds of the mighty Sioux. The youngest sister, Roxy, aged 12, was Joe's favorite. She was anxious to see the Indians. Joe hoped they would not be on the warpath. Finally they came like a thundering herd—a hunting party 200 strong. Never before had they seen such a band of sheep. They

found them amusing. They were particularly thrilled with the chesty, belligerent old ram named "Pontiac" after the great Ottawa chief. They pretended to be afraid



Mrs. Clell Lung of Yakima, Washington

of "Pontiac." "Pontiac" was the brave sheep that led the band through the dangerous places. The Watts made friends with the Sioux, who brought presents for the little girls and told Joe how to find the best grass and water holes.

Joe lost many sheep on the trail but in the main his luck stayed with him. He arrived in Oregon City on September 20, 1848, well ahead of the emigrant army of that year. They moved to good land down Yamhill way. People came from miles around to see the sheep, and marveled over the softness of the fleece. Joe wouldn't sell any sheep, choosing to consider them foundation stock and hoping to bring his flock to number in thousands. That winter hard luck hit Joe—100 head of his sheep died during severe storms. The women of his family spun the wool from these dead sheep and knitted socks and other garments, which were so wonderfully soft and fine they had no trouble in selling them for a good price to the settlers.

Joe Watt dreamed of building a woolen mill and finally got the courage to suggest such a plan to his neighbors. Many of them helped by investing \$500 or \$1,000 a piece. Machinery had to be shipped around the Horn but he finally got his mill. It took years, but he didn't give up. The

settlers weren't enthusiastic at first. In the end communities were bidding against each other to obtain the plant. Salem won and became the home of the Willamette Valley Woolen Mill—the first west of the Mississippi. The opening ceremonies were culminated by a grand ball attended by the leading citizens of the valley, including the governor and other State officials. Joe Watt's mother and sisters — including a charming young lady known to her friends as Roxy—walked proudly behind the governor and his lady in the grand march.

It was a small mill, but from it grew today's vast industry. Some of the Nation's largest bands of sheep now graze in the Columbia basin. Many are descendants of Joe Watt's sheep. Huge mills now operate in Salem, Brownsville, Oregon City, Pendleton and Portland, Oregon, and in good old Washougal, Washington. Portland boasts the largest worsted mill west of the Mississippi, the world's largest manufacturer of knitted swimming suits, and is a national wool market second only to Boston.

These are mighty monuments to that day when young Joe Watt, in the late fall of 1844, emerged barefoot from the Blue Mountains, leaving crimson-stained but indomitable footprints in the drifted snow.

In my estimation, there are a great many Joe Watts, "Pontiacs" and Roxys in our organization and it is to these people that I wish to express a most grateful word of appreciation for their support during this last year in sending donations for the stickers I designed and for using them on your mail. Donations totaled \$1,215 broken down as follows: Oregon \$210; Washington \$207; Idaho \$220.15; South Dakota \$73; Utah \$27; Wyoming \$175; Colorado \$52; Texas \$157.50; Montana \$27.50 and \$66 from Arizona, Minnesota, Missouri, Pennsylvania, California, Massachusetts, and Illinois. Your support in this sticker program has been wonderful.

It has been a great honor and privilege to serve in this office these two years. Every one, in various places—the Wool Bureau, the National Wool Growers' office, the wool growers' associations, and the Auxiliary—has cooperated. It would be impossible to mention all the individuals, so all I can say is: first, thank you for the privilege of serving you, and second, thanks to each and every one of you for your trust, kindness, help and support.

A Suggestion for Basic Public Land Management

By VERNON METCALF
Consultant, Nevada Wool Growers Association

MY particular assignment today is to talk about a proposal for a new basic law to cover the grazing use of the public lands, pastures which happen to lie within national forests, and Federal grazing-district withdrawals,—to explain to you the reason for the proposal and what the proposal consists of.

I am a member of the committee which has been assigned the job of trying to work out this plan, and I am trying to speak for the committee. It has nothing to sell; it is making a report as to what it has done and why, and what the result is, so that you people who are in the business and whose fortunes are at stake, may judge for yourselves what the results are, and advise the committee further if you don't think it's on the right track, or that it has overlooked matters that it should not have overlooked.

This proposal, in my opinion, was precipitated by an action of the Hoover Commission. The action of the Hoover Commission was a proposal that, in effect I should say, the Grazing Service of the Department of the Interior be transferred to the Department of Agriculture, and there combined with the Forest Service, in a Forest and Range Service.

Opposite Philosophies

Those who have had long experience with the regulatory system which the Government has had under way in the matter of administering these publicly owned ranges, began to take stock of the situation when this proposal was made to see what might happen if it went through. One of the things they have feared is that the philosophies which have been developed by the administrative officials in charge of these two systems, the concepts which underlie the principles which have been developed, in so many cases are almost exactly opposed. The wonder came as to what would happen if one agency, with its well-developed philosophies, got control of the other, with exactly opposing philosophies, what the results might be in an upset of the methods of operating the range-livestock business, so far as its operating basis was concerned.

Particularly it has been felt that the Forest Service in the event of such a proposal probably would dominate the new agency. It is strong, well-entrenched, prob-

ably one of the strongest Federal bureaus in the governmental system. What I say about it is in no way intended as any criticism of any of the individuals in it. They have developed their own beliefs and their own philosophies. In my own opinion they are sincere and believe in them, even though others doubt them.

Their philosophies have gone down the alley, I might say, of unlimited power on the part of the administrative officials, to do with the tenant's enterprises about as they saw fit. I would call it a system of administrative absolutism; all power in the administrator. The Grazing Service system has been built upon a law which laid down certain particular safeguards for the users of these ranges, so long as they were good users, which the administrative officials had to abide by.

The Grazing Service system is much newer than the Forest Service system, and it has only prevailed now for about 13 or 14 years, while the Forest Service system was inaugurated over 50 years ago. The newer system has worked, we think, reasonably well over its 14 years, on the basis of some law. The older system of some 50 years, based on the absolute power in the administrator, has been a constant source of antagonism and controversy be-

tween the governed and those who were doing the governing.

The chief fear in this connection therefore has been that if the philosophy of absolutism of the administrative officials prevails, the new philosophy which gives the user some safeguards in his enterprises and investments, will pass out of the picture.

To give you an idea of what has been developed in the way of thinking by the committee, and by the way this is a joint committee of representatives of the National Wool Growers Association, the American National Live Stock Association, and of the National Advisory Board Council, which operates under the Taylor Grazing Act.

The results of their deliberations come from analytical research that they have attempted to make of the problem. I believe it's a complex problem,—one in which there is quite a general lack of understanding. In order to simplify it, I am going to try and sketch a picture of a typical range-livestock operating base.

Typical Range-Livestock Operating Base

Naturally my remarks will be influenced largely by conditions in Nevada, which
(Continued on page 55)



Listening to Pete Obiague render a song at the Cocktail Hour given by the wool growers of Wyoming are: (left to right) Joe Trotter, Edgemont, South Dakota; Mrs. Angus McIntosh, Las Animas, Colorado; Jackie O'Keefe of Denver, Colorado; and Mrs. Louis Visintainer of Craig, Colorado. A NWGA Photo.

Armour's Double Lamb Crop Experiment

By GARVEY HAYDON

Lamb Department, Armour and Company

MOST of you know about Armour and Company's experiment to see whether we could get ewes to lamb twice a year. We proved this year that ewes which lambled in January could be injected with hormones and bred shortly after lambing, and that a substantial portion of those ewes would lamb again in July or August.

Mind you, that is all we proved. After that second crop of lambs came last summer, all of us working on the experiment held our breath waiting to see whether the same ewes would breed naturally this fall without the use of hormone injections.

I am able to announce that they did. We let the ewes rest until late October and then put the bucks in with them. There were almost 100 ewes which lambled in the summer and all of them show breeding marks this fall. We have scratched off another question mark in our effort to develop a new method of value to the sheep industry, although there is still quite a long string of question marks left.

The next big question, of course, is what kind of a crop of lambs will we get from these ewes next spring? If it is a normal crop, then we can go on to solve other problems. If not, we will have to check back, try and find the cause and see if we can correct it.

And there are many other questions which remain to be determined.

What breeds of sheep are best suited to yield two crops of lambs? We know, for example, that Dorsets will often have two lambs a year without use of injected hormones. We also know that a large, husky animal is more suitable for frequent breeding than a small animal, and we believe that there are other breeding characteristics which should be taken into consideration in establishing a flock policy for breeding twice a year.

I don't mean that we are using purebreds in our next experiments. We are using grade ewes, but we have groups of four different breedings now at West Chicago, and we are also experimenting with two breeds of bucks.

In the initial experiment we injected the bucks with hormones as well as the ewes. We don't know whether this is necessary. We are inclined to think it is not. But we have to find out.

At this time, we don't know how large a dose of the hormone should be given to a ewe. Hormones cost money and we

want to avoid over dosage for that reason. It may be, too, that the size of the dose will mean the difference between success and failure in getting the ewe to produce a lamb.

We have already proved that timing of the hormone dose after lambing is a very important matter. But just what that time should be is still a question that we can't answer.

I don't know much about the technicalities of the hormones used, and I am not going to try to tell you about it. It is a highly scientific matter which I think we ought to leave to the veterinarians and other scientists.

I am told, however, that the hormones involved can be obtained from different

sources and that there are several variations possible in their preparation. Which will prove best for the purpose? Doctors obviously must do a lot of work to find out what form of hormone shot is best suited, both for the ewes and for the bucks.

These are the principal questions to be answered, and it may take a few years to get the answers. We are very optimistic, however, in believing that something of great practical value will be worked out within a reasonable period.

Meanwhile, however, the average sheepman would be taking a great gamble if he tried to use the method without knowing more about it. We are particularly anxious that we don't have a lot of people go into this thing now on an amateur basis and

Reasons for the Armour Project

I firmly believe we could *average* four or five cents a pound more for lamb if we went about it right," Mr. Haydon declared at the National Convention, in outlining the reasons for Armour's hormone project. "There are three things wrong: First, there isn't enough lamb. The supply has dwindled down to a point where a lot of stores scarcely ever have lamb in their meat cases. The larger stores handle lamb, of course, but they don't handle much of it because there isn't much of it. Why should they waste their time selling a little lamb when they can be using it to sell a lot of beef and pork? The same is true of the wholesale end. Comparatively, there are only a few salesmen trying to sell lamb; the rest just take orders for it.

"Second, a lot of lamb isn't the kind the consumer wants. The cuts, such as roasts, are too heavy and people don't like to buy half a leg of lamb or half a turkey.

"And third, the lamb supply is too large at some seasons of the year and too low at others. Lamb marketings shrink to a very low point in late winter and spring months, which means that millions of consumers scarcely taste lamb for months and thousands of dealers get out of the habit of selling lamb. Then the lambs come into the markets in better volume and we just have to pound the prices down to get people accustomed to eating lamb again. A more steady and stable marketing of lambs throughout the year would be a big help to your business and ours."

What was the solution to the problem? Out of Mr. Haydon's thinking on the subject came this idea: "If we could get two crops of lambs from a flock of ewes in a year, or even three crops in two years, we would raise more pounds of lamb per ewe, cut our costs and increase the overall supply. We would have lambs born every month. They could be finished at desirable weights and not held over until they are too heavy."

With official approval, the plan was launched, after some disturbing difficulties, including moving the experimental flock from Hastings, Nebraska, to a feed lot in West Chicago, Illinois. First results of the project were revealed in the October (1950) Wool Grower and the further observations of Mr. Haydon on it are printed here.

fail and thereby give the project a black-eye from a long-term standpoint. Believe me, it is strictly for the professional scientists at this stage of the game.

As it looks now, the first application of the two-lamb crop method probably will be with flocks of sheep under fence on farms and ranches which have good reserves of feed and adequate lambing facilities. The extent of application will depend, of course, on what we find out.

That's our story, and I probably should sit down at this point, but I want to say just a few words about the future of our business.

We in the sheep departments of the meat packing companies have just as strong a personal interest in seeing a prosperous sheep industry as any sheep producer in the country. Our careers and our future are definitely tied to the animal with the golden fleece, and we will do everything in our power to see it grow.

Fleeces have become truly golden recently, and your wool will be even more valuable in years to come. Yet the big end of a sheepman's income is from the lamb, and not from the wool. If wool goes up 10 cents a pound you get a dollar more for a 10-pound fleece, but lamb meat only has to go up 2½ cents a pound to yield a dollar more for a 40-pound carcass.

It seems to me that the best opportunity for prosperity in the sheep business is to concentrate in producing a better meat animal and more of them. Lamb is a highly desirable meat. You hear a lot of folks say that there are great groups of people in the United States who don't like lamb. You want to discount a lot of that talk. Almost anyone likes lamb if it is good lamb, and if he can buy it at a price within his ability to pay.

The New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell recently made a study of consumer meat purchases in the city of Syracuse, N. Y. It was financed by a grant from the American Meat Institute. They turned up one bit of information which was very encouraging to me. They found that the highest income families purchased six times as much lamb as the lowest income families.

What is encouraging about that? I think it is encouraging to know that the very lowest income families in the city of Syracuse would buy *some* lamb at the high prices which prevailed in 1948. To me, this means that low income families like lamb and will buy it if they can afford it. And if low income families like lamb, the great middle class of consumers certainly like lamb and will certainly buy it if it is available.

I think we can raise more lamb and sell more lamb at prices which will provide a fair return to the livestock producer. I think we can reduce our costs through year around breeding, and other methods,

so that producers will have a better net income for their work, and at the same time, be able to lower the relative price of lamb to consumers and keep it on the table.

The National's Organization Work

Report of Assistant Secretary Marsh

THE year 1950 has proved to be another active one for your National Wool Growers Association—a year in which a sincere effort has been made to cover every matter of interest to the sheep producers of the United States,” Assistant Secretary E. E. Marsh told the 86th convention. “In our endeavor to keep our own house in order and to enlarge and strengthen the Association, organization and promotion activities have again in 1950 been an important part of our work.”

The first promotion effort which Mr. Marsh told about was the publication in the spring of “Mr. Wool Grower, It's Your Profit We're Trying to Save!” Its purpose, of course, is to sell the National Wool Growers Association. To do that, the pamphlet, Mr. Marsh said, pointedly aims to sell, the lamb promotion work, the important wool promotion program of the Wool Bureau; stresses the savings in freight rate bills through persistent efforts of the Association; describes its important legislative activities in Washington, the value of the National Ram Sale—“what it means and has meant to the sheep industry”; tells about the National Wool Grower, the annual convention, auxiliary affairs, and Association leaders; and finally shows how to become a member of the National Wool Growers Association.

“We gave this pamphlet a great deal of thought,” said Mr. Marsh, “preparing it in such a manner that it could be utilized both by our State associations in soliciting new members and as a means of securing direct individual memberships in the National Association in States where we do not have affiliated State organizations. Up to December 1st, almost 10,000 copies of this pamphlet have been distributed, and additional copies are available for use by our State associations.”

Another Association booklet described by Mr. Marsh is “What About Sheep” . . . a compendium of facts regarding a sheep operation. “Credit for the preparation of this booklet,” he said, “should be given to President Vaughn, who gave a great deal of his time to assemble material for it. It has been prepared partly for use in Eastern States, where we are, of course, attempting to secure interest in Association

membership. It has also been prepared for use by the various State secretaries in soliciting membership. It is quite complete in setting forth pertinent facts about a sheep operation and its necessary equipment. Even more important is the fact that it covers details not found in most sheep texts . . . common, everyday things that a sheepman needs to know.” (Distribution of the booklet up to December 1st totaled over 8,000.)

“Another project of the past summer has been a trial mail campaign, soliciting individual members in the States of New Mexico, Missouri, Minnesota, and Illinois,” the Assistant Secretary reported. “First of all, we secured up-to-date mailing lists from county assessors of all growers running 50 head or more sheep in those States. Then we sent these people sample copies of the National Wool Grower, a copy of the promotional pamphlet and a sales letter. However, in our opinion, this trial program has to date not proved too successful. Out of 228 growers contacted in New Mexico, membership applications were returned by seven percent. In Missouri and Minnesota, membership applications were received from one percent. In Illinois two percent of those contacted returned applications.”

Since the mail campaign had not proved too satisfactory, the Assistant Secretary suggested that it might be “advisable to run a trial on personal contact to see whether the results justify the expense.”

“I do believe,” asserted Mr. Marsh, “that affiliation of eastern sheep organizations with the National Wool Growers Association is a possibility; however, my experiences of the past year lead me to believe that it is a slow process, requiring a great deal of effort on our part and repeated, constant contacts.”

Other organization work mentioned by Mr. Marsh in his report included field work with ram sale consignors which has proved its value both from the standpoint of goodwill for the ram sale and in providing increased funds for Association work through increased consignor advertising in the National Wool Grower; attendance at State and local meetings and ram sales; and general publicity work.

Wool Markets in Our Expanding Economy So Th

By F. E. ACKERMAN
President, The Wool Bureau, Inc.

IN the first place, I think it is most essential that we consider the situation of the wool market today in relation to present costs, and in relation to the competition which we have in substitutes. The price of wool, of course, is merely one factor in a continuing upsurge of costs which affect every operation from fleece to the finished apparel item or other wool product.

To cite two or three instances: It's true wool has advanced, I think since June, 53 percent, and since 1939, 143 or 148 percent, but since October 12 all workers in the wool-textile industry have received an ad interim raise of \$4.50 per week, from errand boys to loom harnessers.

In the garment-manufacturing industry since October 1, every worker, from the janitor to the presser, has received an increase in wages of five dollars per week. In addition to that, all of the linings, the findings, the trimmings, the buttons, the thread, the chemicals that we use in our industry — all of them have advanced, so that wool is only one factor in the great increase which will raise the costs of garments on an identical basis of line and tailoring, from five to ten to fifteen dollars at retail by next fall.

Now, that does a very important and serious thing: As you know, the retail trade does business on what they call fixed-price ranges. In other words, over a long period of years there is a history of volume of sales, let us say in the \$29.50, the \$39.50; \$49.50 retail-price ranges. Every store keeps a very exact compendium of the number of units sold and the total dollar sales in each of these ranges.

In order now, to maintain a truer wool base in ranges which have returned an enormous volume in total income and a satisfactory price, they must move these all-wool garments and other household items, blankets, comforters, household drapes, into a higher price range, and their great question then is, what shall we find to put into these newly vacated price ranges, in which, in a year, we sell a hundred-thousand units and do a million or two million or 500 thousand dollars' worth of business? We cannot leave them vacant, because the people who formerly purchased in these price brackets will want a substitute.

If they do move into the higher-price bracket the new people who are moving

into this one that has just been vacated will want something, and therein lies the greatest danger to wool.

Synthetics and Blends

I don't suppose that any time in the years that I've been in the textile business, I have seen more excitement regarding blends. Everyone is trying to find some refuge from inflation, and in our textile world that refuge begins with cheapening the fabric. At the present time it is encouraging to note that there is a great resistance on the part of garment manufacturers, in both the men's and women's wear, to accept blends, because to them blends mean a departure from their traditional way of doing business, and a departure from standards of quality which have had wide acceptance, among their retail customers, and among the public.

But as all of these prices increase, the temptation to find some method of escape, either in the quality of the tailoring or of the lining, or in the quality of the fabric becomes greater and greater, and we now face a period of time in which we either maintain the position of wool as a primary fiber of first importance, or there isn't the slightest doubt in the world that wool will

become a blending fiber.

In other words, competition will not be based on the excellence of the texture, the weight, the firmness of the wool, the fabric, in pure wool; it will be based primarily on the percentage of wool in a given fabric. And once you leave that fixed field competition in which you have honest ingredients that are measurable in terms of quality and type of fiber, and the methods of manufacture, you get into the great world of price competition, in which there is no standard of quality and no bottom to price.

They're producing millions of yards of it now, 60-percent wool and 40-percent rayon. Now, it would be very difficult to establish a difference in a quality base between 60-percent wool and 40-percent rayon and 40-percent wool and 60-percent rayon; and it's also practically impossible for anyone to tell which is which, unless he goes in with a small laboratory equipment and an accomplished analyst, and then you have to go over different parts of the yardage, because these fibers don't all lie in even formation.

A Serious Problem

So that we do face this very serious problem. Rayon manufacturers have a great, legitimate market and a constantly expanding market, because in this country we have 20 million more people than we had 10 years ago, which is just as if we had annexed a country the size of Canada, then added the population of five million, and then brought everybody up to the present American wage standard.

But rayon began as a cheap fiber and the rayon people have been trying to fight their way out of that classification ever since. This is their golden opportunity.

One company alone will spend 10 millions of dollars this year on its rayon promotion alone. They are going at it very cleverly, consistently and in a way which it is almost impossible to resist. They now promote rayon in the men's and women's field, where wool has been used traditionally, in terms and in phraseology and in claims which are primarily the property of wool. They are adopting the names of our construction, chevots, tweeds, worsteds, flannels; they talk of the resilience of the fiber, which, by the way, does not exist; they talk of its coolness, which is not a



Miss Kay C. Jones, formerly Associate Merchandise Editor of "Flair" Magazine, now Women's Wear Coordinator of The Wool Bureau, Inc. She replaces Mrs. Jane O'Leary Harvey, who resigned to accompany her husband to Europe.

Some Interesting Facts About The Wool Bureau and its Work

As Outlined by President F. E. Ackerman at the Convention

- It has been set up as an industrial and commercial enterprise.
- It has a Research Division headed by Dr. Giles Hopkins, formerly head of the Textile Research Institute.
- It has a Department of Economics which furnishes facts and figures regarding the world situation on wool in relation to supply and demand, in relation to the various types and qualities of wool, and the trend in manufacturing textiles and their distribution to retail stores.
- It has a Men's Wear Merchandising Department which has organized a sales training course that has gone to some 3,500 stores.
- It has a Women's Wear Division that has also developed a sales training course that has been sold to 850 stores.
- It has printed a Girl Scouts textbook and aims to do a similar piece of work for the Boy Scouts.
- It is promoting Cool Wool for summer.
- It issues Woolfacts for Educators, now going to 8,500 teachers.
- It is sponsoring a series of textbooks for use in Federal Distributive Education, a series of night schools supported by State and Federal Governments for merchandise managers, and students anxious to establish themselves in careers in various branches of the wool industry.

fact, but they repeat it constantly.

They talk of its superiority in resisting wrinkles and retaining a press in men's clothes, which it does not. And there isn't, either in any of our regulations or in any of our laws, any protection against that wholesale robbery of the traditional terms that began, the first time I suppose, when the fleece came off the sheep and they discovered how to feel it.

Their advertising is not confined to their own personal exploitation. They have the most enormous set-up, mat services, advertising services, art services, several hundred young women who go around and do nothing but talk to merchandise managers and sales people who put on special promotions in the stores, and who, in fact, create such a constant state of promotion that, unless there is some counterirritant, it's just going to overwhelm us. I mean it may be like the—it's a poor simile—but it may be like the Chinese with their rifles, who by their very numbers are overwhelming our lesser forces with their more modern machinery.

We must adopt the most modern machinery. We have to find us an enormous

audience, which, as yet, accepts wool as the primary fiber. We have just completed a survey by Elmo Roper, who is, undoubtedly, the most competent retail analyst in the country. We've made some remarkable discoveries, which we shall use in a very broad and constant manner in a great many fields, but we discovered this: That women particularly, let us say from 30 years of age up, are convinced there is nothing better than wool. If they want a good suit or a good coat, or if they want to buy something, say a coat for their daughter who is going away to normal school or to the state university or to high school, they must have a good wool coat. Ask them why, and they say:

"Well, it keeps them warm and they look nice and it will wear well and she can wear it for two or three years and I shall not have to buy her a new one, and there's nothing like wool."

But the minute you get into the younger generation, from 16 up to 30 or 35, well, "Wool is all right."

"Well," you say, "do you think we'll ever have a substitute?"

"Oh, certainly, they can do anything in the laboratory."

After the age of 35, men just don't want to have anything to do with rayon, but the younger men accept rayon, particularly in lightweight suits. They say rayon is cooling, which it is not—it is both the hottest and the coldest fiber in the world, as anyone will know who has ever worn it, and it has to do with its basic construction, the fiber itself, and the cellulose materials of which it is made.

So far as orlon and the other chemical fibers are concerned, we don't know about them commercially yet; we've heard a lot about orlon and when they get a plant built here in the next two years, they'll have five million pounds a year. The orlon being sold now, is being sold to establish a market for greatly increased production. In Fiber V we have the same situation. But they can do very spectacular things with these fibers, and the fact that they resemble wool, that they perform certain functions of wool, gives them a value which is far beyond their legitimate assets. But the moment that the lower-price fibers are accepted by the public, and get into this great, complicated distribution system of ours, it will take dynamite to get them out; you will never get them out.

That is the reason that I believe, as Mr. Lund has so ably expressed it, that continued research, education, promotion and advertising, in conjunction with the interested factors, is essential, unless you regard a sheep as primarily a meat-bearing carcass that has wool as a rather uncomfortable covering that must be gotten rid of at any price the market will pay; and wool, it seems to me, is not only a rather dignified product but a profitable one.



State Presidents' Round Table



HAROLD JOSENDAL
President
Wyoming Wool Growers
Association
January 1, 1951

WE have had one of the most perfect falls ever seen in Wyoming. There was a lot of moisture in September and early October. Since then there has been very little. Much of the State is becoming a little dry, but it is off-set by perfect weather. Temperatures have been above normal and there has been less wind than usual. The sheep have had an unusually good breeding season.

There are occasional sales of 1951 wool, but most of Wyoming's clip is still not contracted. There was a high sale reported of \$1.04 for the Star Valley Pool, which is a collection of wools from the valley next to the Idaho line. There have been large quantities of wool contracted in the Buffalo area at prices from 90 cents to \$1.00 per pound, most of it at \$1.00; also several sales are reported in the Big Horn Basin at \$1.00, some at Sheridan at \$1.00 and considerable at Douglas at \$1.00. For the most part, Wyoming wool growers have been unwilling to contract in advance.

The Wyoming Wool Growers had a very successful day and a half business meeting preceding the National Wool Growers' Convention in Casper. Much of the time at that meeting was spent in discussing proposed public land legislation. It was evidenced that our Wyoming people are still not in unanimous agreement as to what is needed in the way of basic legislation. Many feel that the suggestions for an act made by the Stockmen's Grazing Committee do not go far enough in that they do not specifically name grazing rights for permittees as much as could be desired. However, all are agreed that the committee has done an excellent job in studying this question and have arrived at some general basic principles that need to be included in any basic public land legislation.

The convention went on record as endorsing the general principles expressed in the proposed act and urged that the Stockmen's Grazing Committee be continued and that its effort toward basic legislation be pursued to a successful conclusion if possible.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee

of the Wyoming Association it was unanimously agreed that the association is still not doing enough work in public relations. With the threat of controls on all of our products being imposed, it was felt that we have a big job to do in public relations. A Public Relations Committee is to be appointed with a definite job to do.



GERALD N. STANFIELD
Vice President
Oregon Wool Growers
Association
December 30, 1950

WE of Oregon are very proud and happy that our President was chosen, at the meeting of the National Wool Growers Association held in Casper, to the presidency of the National Wool Growers Association. We are also most pleased that the National Wool Growers Association will hold the next annual meeting in our beautiful city of Portland, Oregon.

Oregon has been enjoying fairly warm weather and a plentiful rainfall that has brought green grass to the ranges. Most livestock are entering the winter in good condition. Here in the extreme eastern part of the State, owing to the good range condition, many of the livestock men are asking for additional time to graze the public lands.

There has been a strong demand for all kinds of sheep. Many farmers have purchased aged ewes at what I believe to be an extremely high price, especially at prices that would have been good for ewes of much better age and condition. I am sorry to see this happen because it will discourage many farmers from wanting sheep in the future, thus reflecting back on our industry and closing what might have developed into a good market and also have increased our sheep population.

There has been a considerable amount of wool contracted, mostly from 75 cents on some early contracts to later contracts of as much as \$1.05 per pound. A few clips, when conditions of sale are considered, would be about the same as \$1.08.

Many lambs, mostly wethers, have been contracted at 26 cents to 26½ cents, September delivery.

We have a good supply of hay in Malheur County selling from \$14 to \$16 in the stack or \$18 to \$20 baled.

At present, as we are about to enter another year, unless something unforeseen happens, sheepmen should enjoy a prosperous year in 1951.



DON CLYDE
President
Utah Wool Growers
Association
December 19, 1950

UTAH's range lands suffered a serious drought during the past year. This period of reduced precipitation was not permanently damaging to livestock but the impact on our ranges will be serious for many years to come. Dry seasons result in overgrazed ranges and cause excessive soil movement, particularly on steep slopes. Such conditions require years of light use and careful management to rectify the damage.

Rainfall has been above average during November and up to the middle of December in most parts of the State. This condition, coupled with the unusually warm weather, has materially helped our winter ranges, but winter feed is still not more than 50 percent of normal. Heavy feeding of concentrates will be necessary to carry bands through until spring growth provides adequate forage.

It is regrettable that a large tonnage of Utah wool has passed out of growers' hands at prices which will return a high profit to the speculator. A \$1.05 a pound for grease wool is now being offered. Many operators are wondering if Government controls will mean a rollback in prices. Most producers argue that it would be extremely unfair to roll back the prices paid to our domestic growers when foreign competition forces our Government to pay more for foreign wool.

The demand for white-faced rams is indicative of a return to the practice of raising our own stock replacements. Breeding ewes offered for sale are exorbitant in price and not of suitable quality. The necessity of each grower raising his own breeding stock may require some change in his operations, but it is bound to improve the quality of his herd.

Some present labor shortages together with the projected totals of draft requirements are causing producers considerable concern over future help problems. No

segment of agriculture needs efficient help so badly as the operator engaged in the handling of sheep on the range. The oft-met statement that "anybody can herd sheep" is as great a misstatement of facts as Russia's Malik ever made before the United Nations.

The National Wool Growers would be rendering an important service if they would go to work with the Selective Service officials and western Congressmen to secure deferment of responsible men trained in the handling of range sheep. The necessity of using inefficient help will seriously curtail the production of those strategic materials: meat and wool.



KENNETH P. PICKRELL
President

Arizona Wool Growers
Association
January 3, 1951

THERE is little pleasure in making a report unless there are optimistic items involved. It has not rained in Arizona for so long that—well, it is well exemplified by a conversation I overheard last spring. A bride-to-be, a native of legal age, was discussing with her mother and some friends plans for the coming marriage. The mother said, "Oh, I do hope it does not rain on that day and spoil all our plans." The bride-to-be said, "Oh mother, do not worry about that, you know it never rains in Arizona." The bride knew her Arizona. The sun is still shining. Since, the bride was not that of a wool grower she should live happily ever after, as she will not be aware that several Arizona wool growers contracted their 1951 clip, during the summer for from 69 to 73 cents and the same wool is now worth at least 90 cents.

Arizona lambs, under irrigated conditions, will probably be of average quality. However, owing to dry conditions there are many more dry ewes and fewer twins than average. At the present writing buyers are offering 30 cents f.o.b., with no takers.

One thing that has cheered the Arizona wool growers, in addition to the knowledge that Arizona black-faced lambs always top those from Idaho, is the fact that an Arizona wool grower of The Tempe State team (Manuel Aja) was very instrumental in defeating the footballers from Idaho. While on the subject of Idaho, it seems to me that any of our State organizations can well be envious of the fact that the Idaho organization has a group of men like the stalwart R. C. Rich and reserves like John

Breckenridge, David Little and John Noh, looking after their affairs. The wool growers of the Nation can well be proud of the fact that these men also take such an active interest in the affairs of the National.

Now to the principal thought of this report, I am sure that everyone is looking forward to more articles by another Idaho stalwart—Doc McClure. He never fails, in his simple concise manner, to express some constructive thought that is of great importance to the welfare of our industry and that of our Nation.



DAVID LITTLE
President

Idaho Wool Growers
Association
December 21, 1950

OUR open winter continues but we have been getting a fair amount of moisture all across Idaho. Hay stacks are, of course, plentiful as yet because of our mild fall and open winter to date.

The spurt of wool buying that began at the time of our convention, November 12, 13 and 14, has eased off. I would estimate that more than half of the 1951 wool clip has been contracted. Prices have ranged from a low of 65 cents, on sales made early in October, to a high of \$1.05 on sales made this week. There were only about four sales made at the low figure, and to date only one sale at the high figure. It would be my opinion that the greater percent of the pre-shearing contracting has ranged in values from 70 to 90 cents.

There are no yearling ewes available in Idaho and very few older sheep that can be purchased. We do hear of a few small lots of aged ewes going through auction sales. There have been some sales of ewe lambs, both by private treaty and through auction, at prices ranging from 35 to 38 cents per pound. No pre-season contracts have been made on next year's lamb crop, nor have I heard of any offers or talk concerning advance sales.

Wool Advisory Group Meets in Washington

THE Wool Advisory Committee of the Agricultural Research Administration met in Washington on November 16th and 17th and heard some very encouraging reports about various wool research projects. These included improved methods of scouring wool by the suint-alcohol process at the U. S. Department of Agriculture laboratory at Albany, California; utilization of wool grease and other wool by-products at the

A.W.C. RETAINS OFFICERS

The Council of Directors of the American Wool Council in their meeting in Casper, Wyoming, December 5, 1950, re-elected H. J. Devereaux of Rapid City, South Dakota, as president; J. B. Wilson, McKinley, Wyoming, as vice president; J. M. Jones and E. E. Marsh of Salt Lake City, Utah, as secretary-treasurer and assistant secretary, respectively. F. E. Ackerman, now president of The Wool Bureau, Inc., resigned as executive director of the A.W.C. and since the promotion work is now handled through The Wool Bureau, no one was selected to take his place. As President Devereaux was traveling in Australia at convention time, Vice President Wilson presided at the meeting, at which Council finances were discussed and interesting reports on wool promotion were given by Mr. Ackerman and Reginald G. Lund, chairman of the International Wool Secretariat in London.

CUSTOM COURT RULES ON WELSH MOUNTAIN WOOL

The New York Journal of Commerce, November 24, 1950, carried the following item:

"Welsh mountain wool, which carries a duty of 13½ cents a pound, is a wool in the grease with definite characteristics and not a product of a particular region. Ruling in favor of the importer, Doliff & McGrath, Boston, which had protested an assessment of 25½ cents a pound, the court acted as a wool expert in the examination of the samples submitted to it. Like a multitude of the matters ruled on by the court, the decision hinged on the determination of a factual question. Finding that the wool had the characteristics of Welsh mountain wool as understood by the trade in 1930, when the Tariff Act was passed, the lower assessment was granted."

Eastern Regional Laboratory; and the modification of the characteristics of wool at the Textile Research Institute at Princeton, New Jersey.

The Advisory group also recommended that attention be given to the breeding of mutton-type sheep with improved fleeces, particularly fleeces free from black fibers and that additional emphasis be given to the development of improved standards for wool and mohair and that such standards be furnished to the Custom officials.

Texas 35th Annual

THE 35th annual convention of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association was held in Cowtown (Fort Worth), Texas, November 20, 21, and 22, 1950, with the weather as balmy as spring.

With sheep and lamb prices what they are today, the most disturbing problem presented to Texas sheepmen was that of the work of the Sheep Sanitary Committee in the control of scab, which has been plaguing the industry in that State for over a year. Even with strict sanitary regulations, this parasite has apparently come to Texas through neighboring States in which there is little or no control. It is felt that the outbreak started from sheep imported from Louisiana, which has not recognized the disease as serious up to this time. There is no doubt the Texas sheepmen recognize the disease as extremely serious, and they are very much interested in the attitude of the neighboring and northern States toward the importation of Texas ewes and lambs. They are not only doing their utmost to eradicate these parasites completely, but they have asked their National Association to take up this problem with the Congress and the Bureau of Animal Industry in a concerted effort to eliminate all scab from every State in the Union and to concentrate their efforts particularly on Louisiana. Many of the men who have been toiling with this problem feel that Texas can and will eliminate the disease within the next 120 days.

Of course, everyone attending the convention was uneasy as to what future Government action might or could be taken against the industry and felt that the only way to solve the Nation's problem of production is to permit free enterprise to operate with as little Government regulation and control as possible.

Although feed conditions in Texas have been excellent as a result of their late summer and fall rains, they are particularly dry at this time with serious sand storms in the offing.

Most interesting convention sessions were presided over by President Jake Mayfield and the details handled by the efficient services of Secretary Ernest Williams and Assistant Secretary Claudene Weaver. Speakers attending the convention and addressing the delegates included Dr. D. M. Wiggins, President, Texas Technological College; Stephen H. Hart, Attorney for the National Livestock Tax Committee; President Howard Vaughn of the National

Association; C. J. Fawcett of the National Wool Marketing Corporation; Hon. O. C. Fisher, Congressman from the sheep and goat area of Texas; C. E. Fisher, Superintendent, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station; and the Hon. Lyndon B. Johnson, Junior U. S. Senator from Texas. President Vaughn not only covered the work of the Association, but showed his most interesting pictures of his summer's trip to England, which were enjoyed by all.

Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, who is chairman of the Preparedness Committee of the Senate Armed Forces Committee, told the delegates that "no lack of preparedness in the Nation was as bad as that in the wool industry. There will not be enough wool uniforms for our soldiers in the event of all-out mobilization." The story in this connection, as most everyone knows, is that it has been almost impossible to get the War Munitions Board and others in control to recognize and do anything about the wool situation.

The ladies of the Texas Auxiliary did another outstanding job in their work with the "Make It Yourself-With Wool" program under the leadership of Mrs. Dolph Briscoe, Jr., and Mrs. Edwin Mayer. The young ladies selected for the national contest were Miss Marilyn McEntire, Colorado City, grand prize, original design; Miss Dorene Moore, Sidney, Texas, senior coat; and Miss Barbara Hendricks, San Angelo, junior suit. (Pictures in Auxiliary section).

The new officers for the Texas Auxiliary are as follows: President: Mrs. R. L. Walker, Ft. Stockton; first vice president: Mrs. W. B. Wilson, San Angelo; second vice president: Mrs. Lance Sears, Sweetwater; secretary: Mrs. Frank Fulk, Ft. Stockton; treasurer: Mrs. Leo Richardson, Iraan; historian: Mrs. Hondo Crouch, Comfort; parliamentarian: Mrs. W. L. Joyce, Fort Worth.

Mr. T. N. Kincaid, Ozona, Texas, long outstanding for his activities in the sheep industry, was given the honor of the "Sheepman of the Year of Texas," and the hanging of his portrait at the A & M College.

Entertainment activities were, as usual, highlighted by the livestock-related industries of Fort Worth. The style show sponsored by the Women's Auxiliary and the Warehousemen's Reception, given by the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association in acknowledgment of the warehousemen's efforts in collecting association funds.

An excellent financial statement was presented by Secretary Williams, in which it was shown that the financial strength of the Texas Association was at one of its highest points, even after 100 percent support to the National. The active membership was reported as 6,449 dues-paying members.

Frank Roddie, Brady, Texas, was elected president; John T. Williams of Sanderson and Penrose Metcalfe, San Angelo, Texas, chairman of the Sheep Sanitary Committee, vice presidents; with Ernest Williams and Claudene Weaver as secretary and assistant secretary respectively.

Action taken by the Texas Association is summarized below.

GENERAL OPERATIONS

Commended the Texas Wool and Mohair Warehouses for their cooperation in the past in collecting dues for the operation of the Texas Association and asked for their continued support in the future.

WOOL AND MOHAIR MARKETING

Stating that the domestic sheep industry is just now showing signs of recovery through increased numbers from the damage done by O.P.A. controls and regulations during the last War Emergency, urged that Government controls not be placed on the livestock industry, an industry so vital to the national defense.

RANGE MANAGEMENT

Commended the Texas A & M College, Department of Range and Forestry for the important work they have done in connection with proper range management practices; recommended that the President appoint a committee of three to serve on an advisory committee to the head of the Department.

PROCESSED MEXICAN LABOR

Urged that the State Department and Immigration and Naturalization Services use their best efforts to continue arrangements with the Mexican Government whereby processed Mexican laborers are brought into this country, because of the fact that it is hard to find native Americans who will do a certain type of labor on Texas ranches.

Stating that this need has been well supplied in years past by Mexican Nationals brought into this country, asked to be notified as far in advance as possible of any contemplated changes in the contracts or in the process used in bringing in these laborers.

Offered their services to the State Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Services in amending the contracts or in improving the processing system.



Texas Officers, left to right, John T. Williams of Sanderson, first vice president; Frank Roddie of Brady, president; Claudene Weaver, assistant secretary, and Ernest Williams of San Angelo, secretary. A NWGA Photo.



Texas Auxiliary Officers in 1950: (left to right) Mrs. G. B. Kothman, Menard, secretary; Mrs. R. M. Thomson, Austin, treasurer; Mrs. Dolph Briscoe, Jr., Uvalde, president; Mrs. R. L. Walker, Ft. Stockton, first vice president and 1951 president; Mrs. Floyd McMullan, San Angelo, second vice president; Mrs. J. W. Vance, Coleman, past president. A NWGA Photo.



Penrose Metcalfe (extreme right), second vice president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, outlines the scabies eradication program to officials of the Livestock Sanitary Commission of Texas. A NWGA Photo.



Having a good laugh at the Texas annual meeting: (left to right) Dolph Briscoe of Uvalde; Mrs. Briscoe, Auxiliary president; Adolph Stieler of Comfort, largest mohair producer; Joe Almond of Lampasas with the Tom Richey Trading Company. A NWGA Photo.

LIVESTOCK THEFTS

Emphatically expressed the importance of all growers' branding their sheep in order to be protected in case of theft, pointing out that it is practically impossible to convict a thief in court without positive proof.

Urged members to refrain from asking to be excused from jury duty because of the importance of having high-class men on juries as one step in combating theft.

Expressed opposition to the suspended sentence; asked judges and prosecutors to use it sparingly and not invoke it except in the case of the very young or in very unusual cases.

Recommended that the secretary of the association develop a plan for brand inspection at all stockyards where sheep are traded in quantities, such plan to be self-sustaining financially or nearly so; cooperate with the Texas Cattle Raisers Association, and suggested that suitable records be kept that will aid in identifying and tracing stolen sheep.

PREDATORY ANIMALS

Heartily endorsed the very effective work of the Predatory Animal Control Division of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the control of predatory animals.

Expressed concern that these agencies are handicapped by lack of men, which sometimes results in serious losses to sheep, goat, cattle, and poultry raisers before hunters can be made available.

Recommended that the Texas legislature at its coming session increase the number of State-employed hunters from the present 70 to at least 80 and provide adequate funds for the payment of cost of their official transportation and for the purchase of necessary equipment.

TARIFF

Urged that John R. Steelman, Assistant to the President, Washington, D. C., use his influence to prevent any further decrease in tariff rates on wool or mohair.

Insisted that the recent drastic decrease



J. T. Davis of Sterling City has just given Mrs. Sayers Farmer (left) and Mrs. E. H. Richardson the latest information. A NWGA Photo.

in sheep numbers and wool and mohair production and the critical situation these industries are now in is a result of decreased tariff rates and other Government regulations; pointed out that this situation vitally affects the military preparedness program, and that any further decrease in tariff rates or any further regulations on the part of the Government will aggravate the situation rather than improve it.

Stated that such action tends to demoralize the wool and mohair growers and will further adversely affect the long-time progress of rebuilding sheep and goat numbers.

—J. M. Jones

Texas Works on Scabies Eradication

TO increase the effectiveness of the program already set up for the eradication of scabies, a special committee with Penrose P. Metcalfe as chairman and Dolph Briscoe, Jr., Victor Pierce, Fred T. Earwood and Steve Stumberg as members was appointed at the Texas convention. Their report, recently issued, is as follows:

"In view of the critical situation existing in Texas and so that sheep scabies can be stamped out before it is further spread and in order to implement more effectively a State-wide program of eradication, we recommend:

"1. To the Chairman of the Livestock Sanitary Commission of Texas, the Commissioners and the Director, that they appoint as soon as possible, a Chief Scabies Inspector and give him full authority and responsibility, under the supervision of the Director and the Commission, and with jurisdiction over all other inspectors assigned to this work to carry out the eradication program throughout the State. We further recommend that the Director assign to this work as many inspectors as can be made available.

"2. That this Association lend its support to getting the Legislature to grant the full amount of funds requested by the Livestock Sanitary Commission for the next biennium.

"3. That the Legislature be strongly urged to allow an emergency appropriation of \$30,000 immediately after its convening for the operation of the Livestock Sanitary Commission for the remainder of the present fiscal year.

"4. That the livestock associations of the other States be requested to join in a concerted program to stamp out sheep scabies wherever it occurs, and especially in the State of Louisiana.

"5. That the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture be asked to expedite research into and approval of more efficient dips that will be



Prominent Texas Auxiliary Members: Mrs. Watt Reynolds of Kent (left) and Mrs. Worth Evans of Fort Davis. A NWGA Photo.

recognized in all States and which will eradicate sheep scabies in one dipping. Also that some of the large chemical companies be advised of the need for such dips and their co-operation requested."

South Dakota's 13th Annual Convention

WHILE bad weather and slippery roads cut down numbers, it was a very enthusiastic group of South Dakota sheepmen that met in their 13th annual convention at Belle Fourche on November 8th and 9th.

Those who came were well repaid in the excellent convention program. President Howard Vaughn of the National Association talked to the subject, "Your Business and Mine," while Secretary J. B. Wilson of the Wyoming Association spoke on "Wool in the National Picture." Wyoming Association President Harold Josendal gave his views on the sheep industry and its problems today, and the predatory animal control program and the scabies situation were reviewed by Harold Haecker of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service at Mitchell, South Dakota, and Dr. M. M. Davies, veterinarian of the Bureau of Animal Industry stationed at Pierre, South Dakota. Another most interesting program item was Dr. Hadleigh Marsh's description of sheep operations in Australia, based on his visit to that country a year ago. President Trotter presided at the sessions.

All officers were continued: Joseph G. Trotter, Edgemont, president; Warren E. Johnson of Spearfish, vice president; and H. J. Devereaux of Rapid City, secretary-treasurer. R. A. Smiley of Belle Fourche

was elected as executive committeeman to replace Elvin P. Stearns of Karinen. Secretary Harry Devereaux, visiting in Australia at the time, was missed at the convention.

A matter of some concern to South Dakota sheep growers at this time, scabies, was the subject of a strong resolution. They asked that the inspection and quarantine agencies of the State strictly enforce the importation, inspection and quarantine statutes and regulations of the Livestock Sanitary Board "to insure, as far as humanly possible, that an outbreak of scabies similar to the one of the spring of 1950 will not occur again." The resolution also asked that the importation and inspection laws of the State be strengthened by requiring "that livestock transported under quarantine to South Dakota be taken by vehicle directly to the ranch upon which it is to be kept and inspected within two weeks after its arrival there and every 30 days thereafter until four inspections have been made; and that no release of quarantine be issued without the four inspections." They also asked that the Livestock Sanitary Board notify the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association of any shipments of sheep under quarantine into the State west of the Missouri River, so that the Association may cooperate in enforcing the quarantine laws. It was also asked that the 1951 legislature amend the laws of South Dakota to increase the penalty for violations of the quarantine and inspection laws to a fine not to exceed \$500 or six months in jail or both.

Other action taken by the South Dakota Association:

Asked the legislature to pass an adequate sheep brand registration and inspection law and that the officers of the Association cooperate with the legislature in preparing an adequate bill.

Went on record as opposing the proposed reduction in livestock numbers permitted to graze on U.S. forests.

Urged the legislature to provide \$3500 per year during the coming biennium to the State Department of Agriculture for the purpose of eradicating prairie dogs, ground squirrels and other injurious field rodents in cooperation with and under the supervision of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Commended the South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Department and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for their effective cooperative predatory animal control program; recommended its continuance and that the South Dakota Commission continue to make \$20,000 available annually to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

South Dakota's unique style show, which followed their banquet, and the winners in the home sewing contest, were covered in the Auxiliary Section of the December Wool Grower.



Radio Broadcast at Colorado's "Make It Yourself-With Wool" Style Show. E. C. Yourell, president of Daniels & Fisher and party host, is seated at the extreme right. A NWGA Photo.

Colorado Growers Hold 1950 Convention

WOOL and lamb producers in Colorado met under Indian Summer conditions in Denver on November 27-28 for the purpose of comparing operation information, reviewing their past program, planning for the future and last, but not least, reviewing the activities of the Ladies' Auxiliary in the "Make It Yourself-With Wool" program.

President Angus McIntosh reported on the activities of the association for the past year and outlined the coming program. Ted Parson from La Jara gave the response to the generous welcome of the Denver people and, since he is a legislator in his own right, took over the activities of the Legislative Committee. Mrs. Ival Young of Fruita, although made president of the Colorado Auxiliary only a short time ago, addressed the convention on the work of the ladies and the need for the men's support. Colorado's young and able Secretary Brett Gray reported mainly on the financial position of the association and showed his ability to handle affairs by having Colorado in the black further than it has been for many years.

Probably the highlight of the convention was the address by F. R. Carpenter of Hayden on the question of proper public land management and what it means to the national economy. He warned the growers "the national economy can no longer tolerate unlimited bureaucratic discretion in administering a great natural resource which is closely connected with the proper land and water use of properties belonging to 35,000 range livestock operators in the Western States." Mr. Carpenter

urged consideration by the convention of establishing the proper standards of utilization of this natural resource and asked that a coordinate program be developed. The convention later took action in accordance with Mr. Carpenter's presentation.

E. J. Dignan, vice president of the United States National Bank, in short, issued a warning to the wool growers in regard to their capital structure under present taxation. Making it very plain that it was his feeling that it would continue to be more and more difficult for the operator to pay off capital debts under existing conditions, he warned growers not to become overburdened with capital indebtedness.

Lamar Esplin, substituting for Dean Homer J. Henney of Colorado A. & M. College, pointed out the advantages and disadvantages of two lamb crops a year and frankly told the delegates that no final conclusion could be reached as a result of research carried on thus far. When speaking of the range industry, Mr. Esplin said he thought hormones could be used much more profitably as far as the range industry is concerned to produce lambs from barren ewes rather than to attempt two lamb crops a year which would, without a doubt, be more practical in the so-called farm flocks.

Secretary Jones of the National covered the activities of the National Association and discussed the present wool situation, which he called the "Wool Dilemma," bringing out the efforts which were made by the National to create a reserve of military fabrics and the developments that were

taking place today in the U. S. as the result of the tremendous world demand for wool.

The busiest man at the convention as usual was L. W. Clough of Rifle, who handled not only details of meetings but rounded up the stray sheepmen and provided a fine banquet and entertainment for the delegates. Walter Crew, the young but veteran toastmaster from the Denver Union Stockyards, handled the evening ceremonies.

The ladies were probably the busiest of any group at the convention, selling their woolen articles and preparing the lovely young ladies for the style review. They were, as in the past, guests of Daniels and Fisher Stores at a dinner on November



Representative Ted Parsons gives the "Response" to the Address of Welcome. A NWGA Photo.

27th. Mrs. Ross Ingersoll from Meeker, with her assistants, Mrs. Ival Young, Mrs. Mike Hayes and Mrs. Bullerdick, and many of the district chairmen, carried the "Make It Yourself-With Wool" contest to a successful conclusion. The girls who represented Colorado at the National Style Review were the Misses Barbara Brill, Denver; Harriet Weiss, Littleton; and Stella May Hamel of Boulder. Miss Brill and Miss Weiss were presented with deluxe portable sewing machines donated by the Free-West-inghouse Company and Miss Hamel received a dress form and sewing cabinet as her prize. (Picture elsewhere in magazine).

Lamb feeders were very much in evidence at the convention and held their annual meeting at the same time.

All of the officers of the Colorado Wool Growers Association were re-elected. They include Angus McIntosh, Las Animas, president; Dan McIntyre, Hotchkiss, first vice president; Louis Visintainer, Craig, second vice president, and Brett Gray, Denver, secretary. Following is a resume of the resolutions adopted at the convention.

PREDATORY ANIMAL CONTROL

Expressing concern over the fact that more than 1800 head of sheep worth conservatively almost \$55,000, were killed during the 1950 summer season by bear, asked that the State Game and Fish Commission be requested to thin out the bear population in areas where livestock are run, by lengthening existing seasons and declaring new seasons wherever necessary.

Asked further that the State Fish & Game Commission repeal the present law making it illegal to hunt bear with dogs and that it be made legal to use dogs except during big game season.

Urged that the State and Federal predator trappers be authorized to take predator bear with dogs whenever the necessity arises, whether in or out of the big game season.

Recommended that the Secretary of the Colorado Wool Growers Association be instructed to continue predatory animal surveys from year to year and that he solicit the aid of the local association secretaries to obtain assistance from all local cattlemen's association in predator animal control.

Requested, because the expenses in connection with the operation of the predator animal control program have increased greatly, that the biennial appropriation of \$15,000 by the State of Colorado for the support of this program be increased at the 38th General Assembly to \$35,000.00 for the coming biennial, this amount to be considered only in an effort to maintain and in no way to enlarge the present predator program.

Because many hunters leave dead deer and elk where they are killed if the animal is small or has a poor trophy head, urged that any and all contests involving big game and fish in Colorado be outlawed.

WOOL

Condemned the proposal by the City and County of Denver to impose personal property taxes on wool stored in Denver in transit to seaboard points as double taxation and urged its defeat.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

Recognizing that the United States faces several years of intense effort to prepare for any eventuality and that this will require a very large defense budget, expressed willingness to pay their fair share of this expense, but reiterated their opposition to supporting or condoning the tremendous expenditures of the past two years which have produced negligible results.

Condemned the expansion of any presently organized bureau not immediately involved in the war effort and requested substantial curtailment and, wherever possible, elimination of all presently organized bureaus that do not serve the direct interests of the war effort to prevent financial ruin of the people and the Government of the United States, and to alleviate the manpower shortage that will be encountered in war-mobilized industry.

CONTROLS AND SUPPORT PRICES

Recommended an exhaustive study be made to avoid controls, if possible. Expressed a belief that assistance to obtain adequate supply to meet normal demands would accomplish more than any possible control or support program; stated that this end could best be obtained by adequate trade agreements, protective tariffs, and the absence of false support programs.

Strongly opposed Government buying as unnecessary if the natural law of supply and demand is allowed to take its course.

STATE DEPARTMENT & FOREIGN POLICY

Urged the immediate removal of the head of the State Department along with such others in his employ who agree with his thinking and policies; asked the appointment of a strong head of the State Department who will institute and carry out a foreign policy outlined by the Congress; recommended that the new head of the State Department be forbidden to make any international agreement in secret whether in accord with or contrary to instructions from Congress.

Requested the findings of the "Tydings Committee" be held of no value and that an intensive investigation of charges of un-American activities be pressed to definite conclusions; further requested that the President of the United States assist rather than deter the progress of this investigation.

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

Commended the officers of the Colorado Wool Growers Association on their successful handling of its affairs in the past year; especially the Secretary on his financial report.

Expressed appreciation to the various wool houses for their assistance in the collection of dues; thanked Colorado A & M College for its help in handling the Association's problems; praised Mr. Paul Swisher, Commissioner of Agriculture, for the State of Colorado, for the interest he has taken in the Association's problems and the help he has given; thanked those taking part in conven-

tion program and assisting in convention arrangements.

Resolved that the Colorado Wool Growers Association solicit the aid of the Farm Bureau, the Grange, the Farmer's Union, the Colorado Cooperative Council and all marketing agencies in the State of Colorado in preparing remedial legislation on the ambiguous tax statutes.

Stating that as more than half of the income from Colorado comes from agriculture, and over half of the agricultural income comes from livestock, and as the livestock income depends on the health of the animal producing it, and as the present State Veterinarian's office is inadequately housed and equipped, requested the 1951 legislature to make sufficient appropriation to the Department of Agriculture to properly staff, equip, and house the State Veterinarian's office.

Urged the passage by the 1951 legislature of an adequate weights and measures law for Colorado and the appropriation of sufficient funds to properly enforce it.

Asked that the 1951 legislature enact no restrictive legislation which might retard experimentation being conducted in the artificial nucleation of clouds; recommended that legislation be enacted delegating to the Department of Agriculture the responsibility of creating a committee composed of representatives from the Colorado Experiment Station, the Colorado Water Conservation Board, and the Colorado Department of Agriculture to register equipment, license operators, and enforce such regulations as may become necessary to protect life and property in Colorado.

Asked that adequate appropriation be made to the Colorado Agricultural College to meet the needs of Colorado agriculture.

Urged the passage of legislation to control the application of insecticides, fungicides, weedicides by airplane or ground equipment and that an adequate appropriation be made to properly enforce the law, because of the danger to animal and plant life in their unsupervised use.

Proposed that the convention authorize the Board of Directors to appropriate a sum not to exceed \$1,000.00 for joint action with the Colorado Cattlemen's Association in public relations matters of mutual interest.

Approved, in principle, the "Suggestions for an Act to provide for the use of public lands" prepared by the Stockmen's Grazing Committee, and directed the Colorado delegates to the National Wool Growers Association convention to support such proposal.

—J. M. Jones



Officers at Work at the Colorado Convention: (left to right) President Angus McIntosh, First Vice President Dan McIntyre and Secretary Brett Gray. A NWGA Photo.



Talking it over at the Colorado Convention: (left to right) President Angus McIntosh, Second Vice President Louis Visintainer, Professor Lamar Esplin, and Past Presidents Ralph Reeve and J. Stewart Hofmann. A NWGA Photo.

Montana's 50th Held at Billings

SEATING space was at a premium in the lobby of the Northern Hotel at Billings, November 28-30, as the big delegation of sheepmen and representatives of allied industries gathered for the 50th annual convention of the Montana Wool Growers Association. The convention moved like clockwork, thanks to the efforts of the efficient Secretary-Treasurer Everett Shuey.

Not only was there a heavy registration but it was encouraging to note the good-sized audiences in attendance at general convention sessions. Part of this interest was no doubt due to the variety of practical subjects discussed by the speakers. Important matters covered on the program included: Present market conditions of both wool and lamb, public land problems, factors affecting feeder lamb values, nutritional requirements of range ewes, the needs for increased sheep production, and the important roll of grower associations in meeting needs of the sheep industry.

Speaking at the two-day general convention sessions were: Wallace Ulmer, Miles City, outgoing Association President; Honorable Wesley D'Ewart, Congressman from Montana; S. E. Whitworth, Dillon; J. C. Petersen, Spencer, Iowa, President of the National Lamb Feeders Association; LeRoy Van Horn, Montana Experiment Station, Bozeman; E. P. Orcutt, Livestock Specialist, also of Bozeman; Harry Bourne, Wilson and Company, Omaha, and E. E. Marsh, Assistant Secretary, National Wool Growers Association.

The remark has been made more than once that some people go to conventions to have fun. That is no doubt true and the Montana convention provided plenty of good fun and entertainment in the social hour, banquet and "Make It Yourself-With Wool" State contest finals. Genial Murray McBride, master of ceremonies at the banquet, kept things lively with his rib-tickling stories. Approximately 20 young women for the finals in the home-sewing contest provided beauty for the occasion as they modeled dresses, coats and suits displaying the results of their skill with needle, thread and good woolen fabrics.

Convention delegates elevated Howard Doggett, Townsend, to the presidency of the association and S. E. Whitworth, Dillon, is the new vice president. W. A. Denecke of Bozeman and S. E. Whitworth were re-elected as trustees of the central district and Dan Fulton of Ismay is the new trustee from the eastern district. Other

trustees are Stanley Antrim of Stevensville, Howard Doggett, Leonard Esp of Big Timber, Wallace Ulmer of Miles City, Gerald Hughes of Stanford and A. C. Grande of Sennep. Everett E. Shuey, able secretary of the Montana Association, was continued in that office.

Action taken at the Montana convention is summarized as follows:

STOCKYARDS AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

Requested North Pacific Coast carriers to make reductions in their west-bound inter-



New President of the Montana Association, Howard Doggett of Townsend, discusses association affairs with Secretary Everett E. Shuey. A NWGA Photo.

state wool freight rates from all points in Montana to the North Pacific Coast so that the Montana wool grower may receive the full benefit of this market as an outlet for his wool.

In order to prevent spreading of contagious and infectious diseases, requested the Montana Livestock Sanitary Board to promulgate a regulation requiring all trucks engaged for hire in the transporting of livestock intra or interstate, be cleaned and disinfected at designated periods and places by an authorized agent of the Livestock Sanitary Board.

Requested sale yards to maintain their facilities in an acceptable sanitary condition at all times as may be required by the Montana Livestock Sanitary Board.

Urged that railroads serving livestock shippers at livestock yards and transit feeding yards, improve drainage and surfacing by proper cleaning and filling with suitable materials necessary to insure sanitary conditions at all times.

LEGISLATIVE AND TAXATION COMMITTEE

Requested allocation by legislative action of additional monies to complete the original

building program of the University of Montana, in order to meet present building costs and to be in keeping with original allocation of State Board of Education, for providing for major agricultural unit buildings among other improvements at the Montana State College.

Commended efforts of National Livestock Tax Committee and two national livestock associations in attempting to secure amendment to H.R. 8920, requiring capital gains treatment on sales of breeding stock.

Opposed any effort to repeal present law providing for refund of gasoline tax on gasoline used for non-highway purposes because when used as a fuel for ranch machinery, it has no relation to the highway system.

Asked that values of sheep for the coming year, as determined by the State Board of Equalization and County Assessors, be on a fair and equitable basis with other property.

FOREST LAND COMMITTEE

Urged Governor of Montana to take steps to insure that at least one member of the Montana Fish and Game Commission be a livestock operator, recommended by the Montana Wool Growers Association and the Montana Stock Growers Association.

Endorsed the "Suggestions for an Act" to govern public land grazing as prepared by the Stockmen's Grazing Committee, and also endorsed work of the Joint Livestock Committee on Federal Lands.

Asked Association officers to watch for possible spread of Halogelon and goat weed in Montana and cooperate with agencies directly concerned with its control.

LAMB FEEDER AND MARKETING COMMITTEE

Urged Secretary of Agriculture to insist that U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry carry on an aggressive campaign for the complete eradication of sheep scabies from the U. S. Urged further that Bureau of Animal Industry be required to inform all States at least once a year when sheep scabies exists to what extent and, where prevailing in any State, whether or not every reasonable effort is being made by the State to eradicate the disease. Also asked National Wool Growers Association and Montana congressional delegation for consideration and action on this problem.

Requested Montana Wool Growers Association to pay a reward of \$500 to any person giving information causing arrest and conviction of any person or persons found butchering or stealing sheep or lambs belonging to any member of the Montana Wool Growers Association.

Requested Montana Legislative Assembly to give serious consideration to increasing budget to the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station in an amount necessary to efficiently carry out full details of nutritional and breeding experimental work of the Animal Industry and Range Management Department of the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station.

Urged Montana State legislature to give full consideration to request for funds for maintenance and operation of Montana Livestock Sanitary Board, Montana Livestock Commission and Veterinary Research Laboratory because of necessity of study and control of livestock diseases carried on by these agencies. Urged further that Legislative Committee of Montana Wool Growers Association be instructed to work for adequate

financial support of these organizations and departments.

Assured National Livestock and Meat Board of continued support of their promotional and educational campaign for meat. Asked all marketing agencies and slaughterers to continue collection of the additional special lamb promotion fund of 50 cents per double deck car of sheep and lambs.

Asked National Wool Growers Association to consider appointing a committee to meet with U. S. Department of Agriculture Meat Grading Service to discuss present specifications as they now apply to lamb.

WOOL MARKETING COMMITTEE

Recommended to National Wool Growers Association aggressive action to secure a change in policy of State Department with respect to tariff reductions on wool and finished yardage of material manufactured from wool.

Urged 32nd Montana Legislative Assembly to give full consideration to request for funds for the maintenance and operation of the Montana Wool Laboratory.

Urged all segments of the wool trade to prepare and stand by a uniform contract. Urged that writing of such contract be sub-

ject to negotiation between the State association, the National Wool Growers Association and the wool trade.

PREDATORY ANIMAL COMMITTEE

Asked cooperation and support of Montana Wildlife Federation and Montana Fish and Game Commission in control of bear.

Recommended to Montana State legislature that annual appropriation for predatory animal control be reduced from \$50,000 to \$30,000 annually for the next biennium because modern methods of control of predatory animals have resulted in reduction thereof.

Requested State legislature to appropriate \$20,000 annually for rodent control for the next biennium.

Asked Congress of the United States to appropriate \$1,500,000 for control of predators and rodents to maintain present control work in the United States.

Requested Park Service to carry on predatory animal control work within national park boundaries in order to protect game within the parks and to prevent drifting of predators to adjacent livestock ranges.

Requested Bureau of Indian Affairs and Tribal Councils to cooperate in control of

predators and noxious rodents on the Indian Reservations of Montana because predatory animals and rodents have caused considerable damage to livestock producers inside and adjacent to Indian reservations.

Commended help and cooperation given Montana Wool Growers Association in control of predators by Montana Fish and Game Department, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Montana Livestock Commission and local livestock associations.

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Expressed sincere sorrow at loss of members who have passed away during 1950, whose counsel, advice and fellowship will be sorely missed.

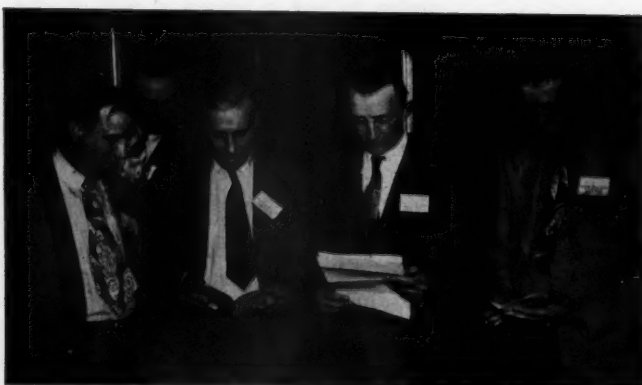
Thanked wool firms and wool buyers for their cooperation and aid in the dues deduction program. Urged those firms not cooperating to specifically direct their fieldmen to make a deduction of four mills from all growers from whom they purchase wool. Asked National Wool Growers Association to redouble their efforts with the Western Wool Handlers Association and the Boston Wool Trade to have the dues deduction clause included in the wool contracts of all wool firms and cooperatives.—E. E. Marsh



Honorary National Association President Sylvan J. Pauly and Mrs. Pauly of Deer Lodge, Montana, with Lu Edgehill of Edgehill and Company, Inc., Boston, at the Montana Association Banquet. A NWGA Photo.



Wallace Ulmer, outgoing Montana Association president, (left) and Congressman Wesley A. D'Ewart examine a piece of fabric made of wool, scoured, dyed and woven at the Montana State College. A NWGA Photo.



A Montana Convention group: (left to right), P. J. Bimat, Lima; Sigurd Eggen, Absaroka; W. A. Denecke, Bozeman; John W. Lucas and Jack Lucas, Ringling. A NWGA Photo.



R. L. Waddell of Great Falls, A. R. Pardue of Cut Bank, W. W. Cole of Fairfield, and J. H. Evers of Shonkin (left to right) oblige the NWGA photographer at the Montana Convention.



Rodney Port of Sundance; Dr. G. H. Good, State veterinarian; Herman Werner of Ross, and Charles Vivion of Rawlins talk about the scabies situation at Wyoming's Business Meeting. A NWGA Photo.



Studying grazing problems at the Wyoming Meeting are: (left to right) Leonard Hay of Rock Springs, Robert Grieve of Casper, Gaston Erramouspe of Rock Springs, and M. A. Smith of Salt Lake City, Utah. A NWGA Photo.

Wyoming's Business Meeting

A proposal for a basic law to cover the administration of public grazing lands as prepared by the Stockmen's Grazing Committee was the focal point of considerable debate at the one-day business session of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, Casper, December 4th. The "Suggestions For an Act" as presented by National Association Secretary J. M. Jones, would not, in the opinion of some Wyoming growers, give the users of ranges sufficient security while others held that the measure might have to be modified some to secure passage by Congress. No decision was reached in the debate but it was agreed that the Wyoming Association would continue to cooperate with the Stockmen's Committee, it being understood that if the proposal was endorsed by the National Wool Growers Association and the American National Live Stock Association, livestock men would have the opportunity to act upon it at district meetings.

Despite slick roads resulting from snow storms the day before, a large crowd of Wyoming growers gathered for this one day meeting over which President Harold Josendal of Casper presided. In a fine manner he covered the association's year-long activities while Secretary J. B. Wilson reviewed the excellent financial position of the association and the current wool situation.

There were excellent addresses by the new Dean of the College of Agriculture at the Wyoming University, Hilton Briggs; by Dr. G. H. Good, State Veterinarian, on the scabies situation; Mr. Martley of the Fish and Wildlife Service on predatory animal control, particularly in connection

with national forests and parks; by Harold Woosley of Buffalo on the excellent work being done by the cattle and sheepmen's committee on the Big Horn National Forest.

The Make It Yourself-With Wool show was a delightful affair. Twenty-nine girls from various counties over the State competed, with Patricia Kay of Sheridan,

Freda Wolf of Worland, and Nina Emmett of Lovell as the winners. Miss Kay's ensemble was adjudged the best garment in the Junior Division; Miss Emmett's coat, the best in the Senior Division, and Miss Wolf's dress, the best in the Original Design class. (Pictures of these young ladies are shown among the National contestants in this issue.)



At Wyoming's Business Meeting: (left to right) C. P. Johnson, J. T. Baskett, Thomas Cooper and Scotty Jack, all of Casper. A NWGA Photo.

All of the Wyoming officers were re-elected: Harold Josendal of Casper as president; Leonard W. Hay of Rock Springs; Howard Flitner of Greybull; Herman Werner of Ross; and P. M. Cooper of Casper as vice presidents and J. B. Wilson as secretary-treasurer.

Invitation from Worland was accepted for the next convention and the dates fixed as November 15-17, 1951.

Convention action taken by Wyoming Growers:

Expressed concern over increased tax burdens.

Thanked all wool handlers for cooperation in making dues deductions and asked for such cooperation from those not making the collections at present.

Asked for continued vigilance in the foot-and-mouth disease situation in Mexico.

Urged that in all research programs greater attention be given the problems of the range livestock industry including range forage studies.

Endorsed action of State Livestock Sanitary Board in scabies control.

Expressed appreciation of effective grasshopper eradication program the past summer.

Urged that the Livestock Reservoir and Spreader Dam clause be retained in all existing interstate water compacts and be included in all future compacts.

Urged concentrated program by State and Federal agencies against halogeton and other poisonous and noxious weeds.

Urged the organization of a wool branch in the Department of Agriculture.

Urged that in lieu of surface damages a three percent mineral royalty be paid to surface owners of fee lands on which the Federal Government has reserved the mineral rights; recommended also that surface owners be granted first opportunity to lease mineral rights when such rights are not already under lease.

Expressed belief that American wool markets should be preserved for American wool, equivalent to the difference of production cost between foreign and domestic wool; declared that the attitude of the State Department makes this impossible; protested past discriminations against domestic wool and urged that domestic production be given encouragement due it as a national security measure; opposed any reductions in tariff.

Commended work of the Hoover Commission and asked for economy in Government.

Thanked the American Meat Institute, the National Live Stock and Meat Board and the National Live Stock Loss Prevention Board for their work.

Reiterated belief that wool growers are as vitally interested in preserving forest lands for posterity as the Forest Service claims to be, but that the basis of disagreement is on how to achieve the objective; held that Forest Service policy of "reduction in grazing only" will not solve the problem and stated that the major objective of the Forest Service should be to provide more grass to be converted into food and fiber instead of reducing or eliminating grazing of domestic livestock on forest lands; made specific recommendations for such improvements such as reseeding, brush clearance, water spreading, etc.

Urged forest permittees to make use of the provision in the Granger Act to organize forest advisory boards.

Thanked the Game and Fish Commission for annual appropriation of \$20,000 for co-

operative work with U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and County Predator Control Boards in predatory control work and urged that increased appropriation be considered.

Recommended use of lethal stations, particularly with compound 1080; urged modification of the rule limiting one lethal station to a township so as to permit as many stations as necessary to properly control predators. Recommended continued use of lethal stations in national forests of Wyoming and urged cooperation of Forest Service in work; urged permittees to make known their predator losses on National Forest to Forest Service officials.

Thanked the Sportsmen's Associations, Taylor Grazing Associations and Wildlife groups for any and all assistance given in predatory control work.

Recommended a deduction of one cent per head on all lambs marketed for lamb promotion work.

Thanked all those assisting in the convention.

Nevada Growers Have Business Session

A small but representative group of sheepmen from all principal sheep-raising regions of Nevada attended the business meeting called by the Nevada Wool Growers Association in Reno on December 15th. About twenty out of the approximate 100 sheepmen remaining in Nevada were present.

The proposed suggestions for a new grazing law to apply to both Federal grazing districts and national forest range lands, as recently worked out by representatives of the national sheep and cattle associations and the National Advisory Board Council, serving as Joint Stockmen's Committee, were given unanimous general approval.

Following discussion of the sheep scabies situation in such States as Louisiana, Texas and Kansas, it was agreed that there seemed no justification as yet for the imposition by the Nevada State Board of Sheep Commissioners of special quarantine restrictions against importations of sheep into Nevada from other States. However, the State Sheep Commission was urged to watch the situation closely and to be prepared to act promptly if considered necessary to protect the health of Nevada flocks.

Much consideration was given the problem of properly financing continuance on an efficient scale of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service predatory animal control campaign in Nevada. Due to failure of an appropriation by the Nevada Legislature in 1949, the work has been kept going largely through voluntary contributions from sheepmen on a 10-cents-per-head basis.

A committee consisting of Robert Pruett of Gardnerville, D. C. Robison of Ely, Hayden Henderson, Jr., of Elko, and E. R. Marvel of Battle Mountain, was selected to represent the State Association in trying to work out, in cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service, the State Legislature, and game officials, a satisfactory plan of keeping the work going for the next two years.

Under present inflationary trends, the cost of maintaining a field force capable of holding the now greatly reduced coyote population in check is running so high as to cause a considerable gap between the funds needed from Nevada sources to maintain its share of the work and any revenues presently in sight for this purpose. The only definite action taken on the matter was a recommendation that the State Sheep Commission, acting by law as the State Wool Growers Predatory Animal Committee, again levy for 1951 the maximum 10 cents per head special predatory animal control tax on all sheep assessed for taxes in Nevada.

E. R. Marvel of Battle Mountain, B. H. Robison of Ely, John E. Humphrey and Vernon Metcalf, both of Reno, were re-elected as president, vice president, secretary and consultant, respectively.

—John E. Humphrey

"HIGHER INCOME" THEME OF WYOMING WOOL COURSE

Increasing the income of the wool grower has been announced as the central theme of the Wool Short Course at the University of Wyoming, February 5 to 11, 1951. The course will include discussions of the feeding of sheep on range and farm, the cost of producing lambs and wool, management of the range, plants poisonous to sheep, culling of sheep—all to be given by authorities not only from the Wyoming institution but from other States. Lectures on Australian sheep and wool by Professor Eugene Bertone of Colorado A. & M. College, who recently returned from Australia, are listed as an outstanding feature. There are no educational requirements for admission; persons desiring to enroll should write for forms to Professor Alexander Johnson, Wool Department, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming.

HOLD THESE DATES:

**DECEMBER 4-5-6-7, 1951 FOR
THE NATIONAL CONVENTION
AT PORTLAND, OREGON**



Part of those in attendance at the First Annual Convention of the Bluegrass State Sheep Association, Lexington, Kentucky, December 18-19, 1950. A NWGA Photo.

Bluegrass Sheep Association Convenes at Lexington

IT was candle No. 1 on the convention birthday cake of the Bluegrass State Sheep Association which met in Lexington, Kentucky, December 18-19, 1950. This new organization, patterned after several of our western sheep associations, is composed of branch associations of 50 or more sheep growers in various sections of Kentucky, organized during the past year.

Control of dogs and rabies and prevention of bloat on green pastures were problems receiving major attention at the general sessions of the first annual convention. Association President C. M. Kindoll of Lexington opened the meeting with a few words of greeting. He was followed by Richard C. Miller, sheep specialist at the University of Kentucky and secretary of the new association, who told of progress in organization work during the past year as well as aims and opportunities of the association. Dr. J. C. Miller, Head, Animal Husbandry Department, Texas A. & M. College, speaking at the first day's session, told Kentucky sheepmen they can now get high-quality replacement ewes in Texas. Texas breeders, he said, are giving some attention to crossbreeding since improved prices are tending to make meat-type ewes more profitable.

E. E. Marsh, Assistant Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, spoke on the subject, "Wool, a Strategic War Commodity and Why We're Caught Short." He discussed events beginning in the early '40's leading up to present reduced sheep

numbers and factors affecting the future outlook of the industry. He also spoke on efforts to stockpile woolen cloth for our armed services.

Jerry Sotola, Armour and Company, Chicago, spoke on the importance of sheep in wartime, not only for production of meat and wool but for other vital contributions such as surgical ligatures, sheep gland secretions for treatment of various disorders, etc. He also mentioned Armour and Company's hormone research project



State Senator Ben Adams of Hopkinsville, Floyd Clay of Winchester, Roscoe Stett of Evansville (Indiana) and C. M. Kindoll of Lexington, president of the Bluegrass State Sheep Association, visit at the first annual gathering of that organization. A NWGA Photo

directed toward the production of two lamb crops a year.

Three interesting open discussion forums were held during the convention. One, panel centered on types and sources of breeding ewes for Kentucky; another on the economy of production through grass, the kind of pasture most suitable to sheep and how to use it; and the third panel was a discussion on dogs and rabies.

Among those taking part in the forums were Dr. W. P. Garrigus, Chairman, Animal Industry Group and Dr. Martin Weeks, Head, Department of Agronomy, College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky; and Dr. Emil Kotcher, State Department of Health, Louisville. Sheep growers present took an active part in these interesting panel discussions.

Following is a digest of resolutions adopted at meetings held during the second day of the convention:

1. Opposed misrepresentation of age and origin of ewes and recommended that steps be taken to correct such abuses, including legislation if necessary.

2. Urged every possible precaution be taken in preventing foot rot. Also urged farmers to be on the lookout for lame sheep and treat before trouble has progressed by seeing that feet of all sheep are trimmed as needed throughout the year. Association also urged that stockyards use every possible precaution to prevent spread of foot rot and that State Livestock Sanitary Board give special attention to this problem.

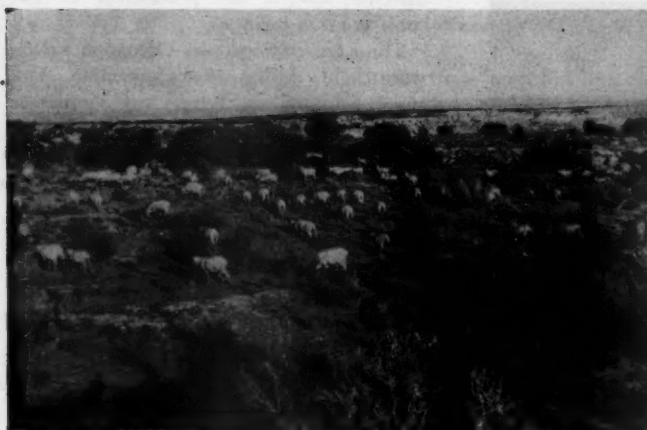
3. Opposed price controls because they are unworkable, retard production, cause maldistribution of supplies and black markets. In the event of ceilings association asked that a separate ceiling, grade by grade, be established to reflect seasonal difference in price between fed lambs and milk-fat spring lambs, which normally command a premium price.

4. Requested Executive Committee action to get new legislation to remedy present critical dog and rabies situation and in the meantime to get as good enforcement of present laws as possible. Association is also asked to make a monthly report of dogs licensed by counties, beginning with March.

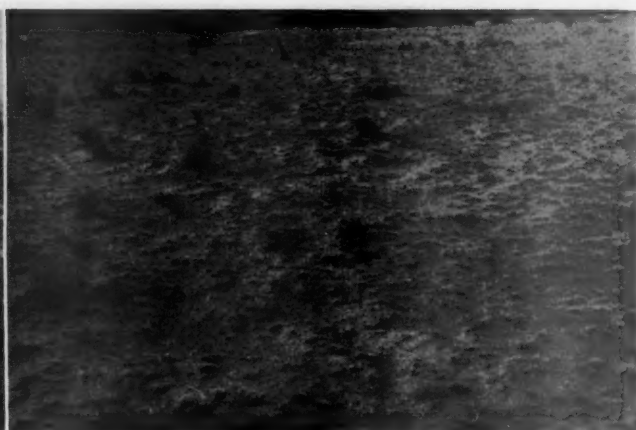
5. Recommended association survey possibility of spring wool show in Lexington to help sheepmen become more familiar with grades of wool and their market value.

It was also voted to extend the organization period to September 30, 1951, and to hold the next convention on or before that date. The feeling was expressed that a fall convention would be more advantageous both from the standpoint of attendance and weather conditions. In the meantime the membership campaign will be stepped up to get as many members as possible before next fall. Due to adverse weather conditions the attendance at the first annual convention was not as large as had been anticipated although between 150 to 200 people were present during the sessions.

—E. E. Marsh



Navaho sheep and goats grazing in cedar-pine range lands on lower McCracken Mesa Federal Range in Southern Utah.



Showing the destruction of vegetative cover that occurred for a radius of one-fourth mile around one Navaho camp.

The Navaho Indian Affair in Utah

By WILLIAM B. SMART

HISTORY is repeating itself down in San Juan Country's desolate, wondrous range country, where Navaho Indians with their sheep herds have moved in to try to wrest land from the white men—just as a different tribe did 56 years ago. But while the 1894 invasion ended with the Indians going peacefully back to their reservation, the 1950 affair is still decidedly unsettled by business.

And while Indian sheep still straggle around the scarce water-holes in the disputed area, nature threatens a tough, expensive winter, with stockmen facing the prospect of hauling hay in at \$85 a ton if they want to bring their herds through.

Half a dozen meetings in Utah and in Washington and an attempt to settle the dispute in court have failed so far. Hope now lies in an appeal of the case to the Federal Circuit Court, but that is going to take at least 2½ months.

Meanwhile, the southern Utah range is in poor shape after the worst drouth in history of that part of the country. It is worst in San Juan County, where in mid-November, Navaho Indians on advice of their Salt Lake City attorney, invaded territory given exclusively to use of white stockmen by act of Congress.

Since then the grazing herds have just about made good Attorney Knox Patterson's claim that the southeastern Utah rangelands are "nothing but sand and sandstone, snakes and lizards—fit only for use by Indians."

The 1950 invasion, focusing attention on a situation dating back 70 years to the

time white settlers first came into the San Juan country, looked like a carefully timed affair. It came on the heels of a \$33,000,000 decision in favor of the Ute tribe in a similar dispute. It came just after this area's Federal judge had refused to take action to prevent what Federal land officials claimed was trespassing. It came in a climate of opinion far warmer to the Indians than in 1894, when Indians tried about the same thing.

In 1880, some 200 Mormon pioneers—men, women and children—carved their mark in Utah history when they fought their way to the San Juan in the incredible, heart-breaking Hole-in-the-Rock expedition. They settled at Bluff, later spread to Blanding and Monticello. And, despite Patterson's contemptuous estimate of the country, their herds grew fat and they prospered.

Prosperity attracted attention. In 1894, some 800 Ute Indians swarmed into the area, bringing their goats and ponies and papooses, claiming their grandfathers had owned the land and hunted there for centuries. They were sent by David F. Day, an Indian agent, who had tried to persuade Congress to give the land to the Indians. Congress was informed the land was a desolate desert, "inhabited only by a small colony of Mormons and roving outlaws and unfit for anyone but Indians."

Exactly as they were to do 50 years later, inhabitants appealed for help from Washington; then, when nothing was done, banded together, ready to drive the invaders out with guns if necessary. Faced

with a threatened range war, Territorial Governor Caleb W. West arranged a meeting between the Indians and white residents in Monticello and the Indians finally agreed to go back.

Sporadic disputes broke out during the next three decades until Congress in 1933 finally acted to settle the question of range rights. Congress carved out a 680,000 tract between Montezuma Canyon and the San Juan River and added it to the vast reservation stretching south of the San Juan deep into Arizona. That was to be all. "No further allotments of lands to Indians on the public domain shall be made in San Juan County," the law stated.

There followed, according to Patterson, attorney for the Indians, a campaign to drive out the Navaho families that had settled north of the San Juan. "Fire was set to and destroyed the homes of these Indians, their corrals and fences were torn down, their reservoirs were cut, their horses killed, and their lives threatened," Mr. Patterson declared in a suit claiming a million dollars in damage.

In 1947, when H. Byron Mock became regional administrator for the Bureau of Land Management, he determined to clear the situation up. He wrote the Director of Indian Affairs to see if the few remaining families could be brought back to the reservation, but was told the director had no control over Indians off the reservation. Next step was to seek an injunction ordering the Indians to cease trespassing in the area. "It's easier to arrest Indians for contempt of court than to arrest their

sheep for trespassing," he explained. That move failed when Federal Judge Willis W. Ritter on October 14 refused the injunction. It's an administrative problem between the BLM and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, he ruled.

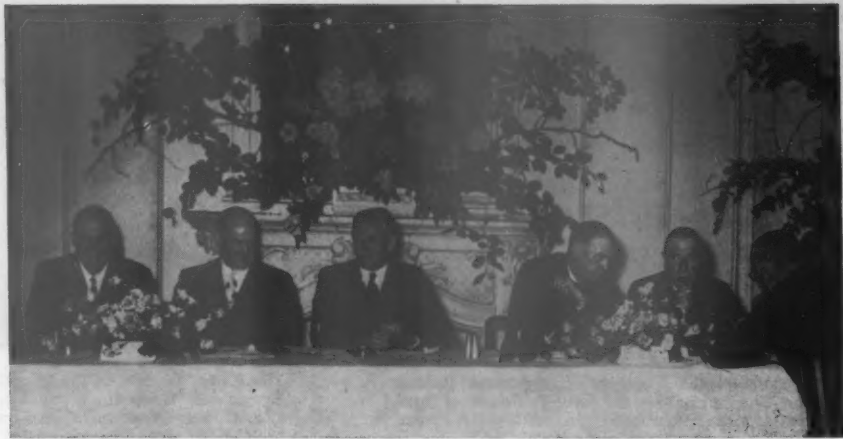
That refusal to act brought the invasion. Patterson wrote the Indians that "in my opinion, this decision is sufficient to warrant the Navahos getting back on their area." Within a week, 20 families with their sheep had moved into the area, putting some 3500 Indian sheep on a range already in bad shape from drouth.

While Indian sheep grazed around water holes developed by white stockmen and the Government, white sheepmen were staying off the denuded area and buying hay and pellets to feed their herds. Stockmen met, organized for battle. Some of the younger men threatened violence. "I fought four years to support the Government in the last war," one young owner declared. "Now I get back and find the Government won't protect me. Well, I'm ready to fight for myself now." Calmer leaders persuaded the group to wait, to see what the Government could do. So far, that has been very little, if anything.

In a stormy meeting with the State Land Board November 20th, Patterson was persuaded to instruct the Indians to move back, but only after Senator Arthur V. Watkins promised all Federal aid possible to help them get through the winter. Nothing was said about helping the white sheepmen. Following Patterson's instructions, eight or nine families actually did go back. Twelve more stayed on, however. Meetings of Utah congressional delegates, Department of Interior Secretary Chapman and his staff have failed to provide a solution, except that the Government decided to appeal Judge Ritter's refusal of an injunction. Notice of appeal was filed in mid-December. There will be no action for at least 70 days, the deadline for filing briefs.

The State Land Board tried to apply some pressure by asking the Government to take away use rights on the reservation from Indians who did not go back, and also to deny off-reservation Indians any relief the Government might offer this winter.

So far, nothing has been done in that direction. As of this writing, the Indians are still there and it looks like a rough stretch of winter ahead.



Luncheon given by the Australian Wool Board in honor of Harry J. Devereaux, president of the American Wool Council and chairman of the Board of Directors of The Wool Bureau, Inc., and G. Norman Winder, honorary president of the National Wool Growers Association. Left to right: Hon. J. McEwen, Minister for Commerce and Agriculture; Mr. Devereaux; Douglas T. Boyd, chairman of the Australian Wool Board; Mr. Winder; N. J. Carson, chairman of the Australian Wool Realization Commission.

G. N. Winder Reports from Australia

WE have covered a great deal of country and seen lots of sheep and talked with lots of people, so that right now our impressions and reactions may be a little jumbled. One thing I can say for certain, though, is that we have been wonderfully treated. Everyone is very hospitable and anxious to help us and do for us. The hotels are nothing to brag about. The food is reasonably good and cheap but with a few exceptions the beds have been terrible, especially in the small towns. It is hard to understand how an instrument designed for torture of the human body should be called a bed.

I imagine that you know as much or more about the frozen lamb imports than I do. However, we have had several meetings yesterday with Mr. Shute and Mr. Brodie and two other members. Mr. Brodie said that he was in Frisco at the time of the California convention and had had several conferences with you people at that time. I am convinced that these people are determined that any meat sent over from now on will be handled by reputable people in our country.

While in Melbourne we went out to the sales yard and watched them sell fat lambs. Everything is sold by auction and by the head. No sales are made by live weight. Some very good lambs that would dress out about 45 pounds were selling for 4% to 5 pounds or about \$9.90 to \$11.00 per head and the skins were worth from \$4.50 to \$5.00. The packer buyers wanted to get the meat on the hooks at about a

shilling or a little bit more per pound (about 11 to 12 cents). I came by one of Armour's meat shops on a downtown street here in Sydney today and jotted down a few retail prices: Loin lamb chops about 25 cents per pound; lamb legs 9/8 (\$1.05) for a leg weighing about 6 pounds; rolled shoulder 5/4 (60 cents) for a 4-pound shoulder; sirloin steak 2/8 (30 cents) per pound; bacon 42 cents a pound; pork loin chops 33 cents per pound; veal chops 24 cents a pound. Compared to our prices meat is cheap here; however, people are complaining that it is high. Vegetables are not much different than our prices, perhaps a little cheaper. Clothing prices are not very much lower, quality considered. "Scotch" is cheap but not too plentiful.

I saw some lambs in Melbourne set aside and packed for U. S. shipment. They were first quality carcasses in 35- to 42-pound weight range, packed in double cotton bags. These lambs from now on will go out on order of Australian Meat Board. The first 1000 tons, all of which has been shipped, went out and were handled by the individual exporters. The fact that the Board owns these lambs and they are so stamped, makes me believe they will get into the right channels.

The wool market is still very strong. We saw a sale here in Sydney, November 22nd, and we also saw a sale at Geelong the previous week. It was at Geelong that the

(Continued on page 68)



"Queen of the Woolies" contestants, judges and Chairman, Mrs. Michael T. Hayes of Denver (standing extreme right). A NWGA Photo.



The New "Queen of the Woolies," Mrs. O. T. Evans of Casper, Wyoming, with "Santa Claus" Ed. Wentworth and other judges. A NWGA Photo.



New National Auxiliary President, Mrs. John W. Vance of Coleman, Texas. A NWGA Photo.

National Auxiliary's 22nd Convention

By MRS. EMORY C. SMITH

MAKING a return to Casper, Wyoming, after ten years, the Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association found everything in readiness for their stay. A well-rounded program had been arranged for the gathering of the women's group with both social and business matters to hold the attention of the members.

On December 5th following registration at the Henning Hotel, a "Get-Acquainted Tea" and reception was held at the Women's Club House. Mrs. O. T. Evans and Mrs. Martin T. Baskett greeted tea guests, and in the receiving line were Mesdames Robert Grieve, Albert Rochelle, James A. Speas, Odmund Josendal, Thomas Cooper and Martin T. Baskett. Mrs. Clell Lung, of Yakima, Washington, national president, was an honored guest.

Red roses on the piano and a large basket of white chrysanthemums decorated the drawing room where an entertaining program was presented by Mrs. Courtney Proffitt, vocalist, accompanied by Mrs. Victor Johnston of Glenrock, and by Mrs. Lee Miller, accomplished Casper harpist.

Tea was served in the dining room of the club, where Mrs. Reynold Seaverson, president of the Wyoming Auxiliary, presided at the coffee urn. Assisting in the dining room were daughters of wool growers of Casper, Mrs. Victor Niethammer, Mrs. Vern Robinett, Mrs. Van Irvine, Miss Peggy Tobin and Mrs. William Anda. Mrs. Herman Werner and Mrs. William Lester were in charge of the arrangements in the dining room.

The tea was given by the Wyoming Auxiliary, with the members of the Casper Chapter making the arrangements. Mrs.

Albert Rochelle was the general chairman, assisted by Mrs. Werner, Mrs. A. C. Hitt and Mrs. M. T. Baskett.

Executive Meeting

On Tuesday night, Mrs. Ralph Linn was in charge of the executive dinner in the Empire Room of the Henning Hotel which was attended by State and national officers of the Auxiliary. Mrs. Linn was assisted by Mrs. Peter Tobin and Mrs. Reynold Seaverson, Wyoming president.

Committee reports were made, and other business before the Auxiliary State and national boards was taken up by members present. The women voted to continue the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest for another year. The national scrapbook award was presented to the Colorado delegation for the best publicity in the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest. The Texas delegation received the reserve championship.

Armour and Company Dinner for Contestants

Armour and Company entertained at a dinner at the Crystal Room of the Gladstone Hotel in honor of the national contestants, their chaperones, and the national officers and State presidents of the Auxiliary. Miss Evelyn Craig of Chicago, Illinois, was official hostess for Armour and Company at the dinner; Mrs. P. M. Cooper and Mrs. G. G. Nicolaysen were chairmen of the committee for arrangements.

Specially prepared lamb chops were served at this dinner.

There were two long banquet tables, one at either end of the room, with eight

oval tables placed in the center of the room. The skillfully decorated room was vibrant with color. The head table was decorated with a magnificent centerpiece which consisted of a snowy white lamb resting on a bed of green and surrounded by white daisies and deep red carnations. Red tapers stretched diagonally across the white tablecloth. Pink gardenias and red camellias were sprinkled about the table. The opposite long table was similarly decorated with the exception of the gardenias and camellias. The small tables had red tapers and smaller centerpieces of the lambs. Each lamb had a green ribbon about its neck which held a green bell. Mrs. Neil Imes made the lambs out of paraffin furnished by the Standard Oil Company.

The elaborately made lambs were given as door prizes. Small ornate ballpoint pen and pencil sets held in a leather holder were gift wrapped in vivid green paper and tied with a brown bow and placed before each guest's place. Luisa Josendal Larson wrapped the gifts.

"Make It Yourself With Wool" Style Revue

At eight o'clock the night of December 6th, the national finals for the "Make It Yourself With Wool" were held in the Rex Theatre and the audience acclaimed the thirty young women contestants as not only some of the Nation's most talented but some of the loveliest. Every costume, whether it was a dress, suit or coat, was a work of art and finished to the last detail. As the girls walked across the stage of the theater Harrison Brewer, associate

editor of the Casper Tribune-Herald, and later Cliff Ewing of the KVOC staff, acted as narrator for the style show giving the detailed description of each outfit and some interesting note about the model.

The three top winners were Carol Menlove of Salt Lake City, Utah; Joan Hopper of Caldwell, Idaho; and Camille Thompson of Salt Lake City. Miss Menlove, who won a year's tuition (\$450) to the Traphagen School of Fashion in New York City, is a young 19-year-old miss who is vitally interested in sewing and skiing. She is a sophomore at the University of Utah and is majoring in music and home economics. She modeled her 100 percent virgin wool worsted suit in an original design. The jacket was gray with a bold navy blue stripe and the skirt plain gray.

Miss Joan Hopper of Caldwell, Idaho, won a \$300 scholarship given by the Pendleton Woolen Mills as the grand prize for the best garment in the Junior Division. She is only 16 years old but finds time for several hobbies and is student body vice-president, editor of the yearbook and also winner of a scholarship to the University of Idaho. She wore a great-coat made of Botany's virgin wool flannel in a beautiful wine shade. It had generously cut raglan sleeves, two out-sized cuffed pockets with black velveteen trim on the pockets and collar.

Miss Camille Thompson of Salt Lake City, is the 21-year-old winner of the \$300 scholarship given by the Forstmann Woolen Company for the best garment in the Senior Division. She had three years of college and majored in education. Her hobbies are swimming and sewing. She modeled a handsome chinchilla coat of 100 percent virgin wool in gray. The coat has a swing back and a high-rolled collar. There is a yoke neckline in back and in front and it features full dolman sleeves.

The curved pockets are beautifully bound. The coat is lined and interlined.

Other winners and their awards in the Senior Class were: Barbara Wharton Brill, 18, of 375 Josephine Street, Denver, Best Suit, \$100 Savings Bond by John Walther Fabrics, Inc.; Yuki Frances Arase, 21, of 1639 King Street, Seattle, Washington, Best Coat, a Singer mahogany console sewing machine by Singer Sewing Machine Company; and Janet Gail Kiefer, 20 of Moorhead, Minnesota, Best Dress, \$100 Savings Bond by Botany Mills, Inc.

Junior Class champions included: Dolores Bombach, 17, of Las Cruces, New Mexico, Best Coat, \$100 Savings Bond by Milridge Woolen Company; Barbara Hendricks, 16, of Roscoe, Texas, Best Suit, \$100 Savings Bond by Milridge Woolen Company; and Patricia Kay, 17, of Sheridan, Wyoming, Best Dress, a Singer

featherweight portable sewing machine by Singer Sewing Machine Company.

Second prize in the Original Design Class, a \$100 Savings Bond awarded by The Wool Bureau, was won by Lois M. Andren, 20, of Fargo, North Dakota.

A special award of a \$500 scholarship at Colorado Woman's College, Denver, was presented to Gloria Watson, 19, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, for exceptional proficiency in sewing.

Members of the National Wool Growers Women's Auxiliary received the offer of the \$500 scholarship award to be granted at the National "Make It Yourself With Wool" style show and contest. Word of the scholarship was sent to Mrs. Mike H. Hayes by Dr. Val H. Wilson, president of Colorado Woman's College.

Action of the college on a grant for a style show champion breaks a precedent.



At Armour and Company's dinner for home sewing contestants, their chaperones, National Auxiliary officers and State Auxiliary presidents; Jerry Sotola and Col. E. N. Wentworth of Armour's standing at the back. A NWGA Photo.



Finalists in Montana "Make It Yourself-With Wool" Contest. A NWGA Photo.



Contestants in the Texas "Make It Yourself-With Wool" Show. A NWGA Photo.

This is the first time any college or university in the United States has made such an offer in connection with the national contest.

College for instruction in liberal and fine arts and home economics, the Colorado Woman's College broke another precedent earlier this year when it awarded a \$300 scholarship to the winner of the State contest in Colorado.

"We are very proud of the interest Colorado is taking in this program," Mrs. Hayes asserted. She said that Colorado was also the first State to have a Governor's proclamation recognizing "Make It Yourself With Wool" week.

The prizes were presented by Reginald G. Lund, Chairman of the Executive Committee of The Wool Bureau and Chairman of the International Wool Secretariat, with headquarters in London.

Miss Aleta McDowell, State Extension Agent, Laramie, Wyoming, was chairman of the judging panel. Other judges included Mrs. Ruth Barker, Assistant Professor of Home Economics, University of Wyoming, Laramie; Mrs. R. P. Kelly, Kelly's Dress Shop, Casper, and Miss Marjorie Springer, Educational Supervisor, Singer Sewing Machine Company, Denver.

Directors of the contest included Mrs. Lung, Mrs. Evans, Miss Ellen Knightlinger, Assistant State Leader, 4-H Club Work, Tucson, Arizona; Mrs. Ival Young, Fruita, Colorado; Mrs. Ross Ingersoll, Contest Director, Meeker, Colorado; Mrs. Earl S. Wright, Dubois, Idaho; Mrs. W. L. Barrett, Great Falls, Montana; Miss Margaret M. Griffin, Assistant Director, Home Demonstration Work, University of Nevada, Reno, and Miss Rheba Boyles, Extension Clothing Specialist, State College, New Mexico; Mrs. Roy L. Olson, Vice President, North Dakota Home Economics Association, Fargo; Mrs. Peter Obiague, Burns, Oregon; Mrs. Joseph Trotter, Provo, South Dakota; Mrs. Arthur Jeremiason, Contest Director, Belle Fourche, South Dakota; Mrs. Dolph Briscoe, Jr., Uvalde, Texas; Mrs. E. S. Mayer, Contest Director, Sonora, Texas; Mrs. Sterling Ercanbrack, Provo, Utah; Mrs. James Fletcher, Selah, Washington; Mrs. Reynold Seaverson, Rawlins, Wyoming; and Mrs. Howard Flitner, Greybull, Wyoming.

First prize of a \$100 U. S. Savings Bond in The Wool Bureau's 1950 "Why I Like to Sew With Wool" Essay Contest was awarded to Mrs. Lorraine Hulet, Moscow, Idaho. Second prize, a \$50 Savings Bond, went to Barbara Rainwater, Fort Stockton, Texas, and three third prizes of \$25 Savings Bonds were awarded to Louise Reed,

Corinne, Utah; Vesta Gardner, Lund, Nevada; and Nancy Ann Fore, Estancia, New Mexico. This is the first time a separate essay contest has been sponsored by The Wool Bureau but we hope it will not be the last.

Contestants' Breakfast

Contestants in the National "Make It Yourself With Wool" style review were feted at a breakfast Thursday morning in the Empire Room of the Henning Hotel, by the Union Pacific railroad.

Earle Reed, General Live Stock Agent



Mrs. Ival Young of Fruita, Colorado Auxiliary president, and Mrs. Dan Hughes of Montrose, past president, stand behind gold trophy won by wool float at Colorado State Fair. A NWGA Photo.



Three generations of Texas women interested in the wool business: (left to right) Mrs. R. W. Lowe, San Angelo, grandmother; Mrs. E. H. Richardson of Colorado City, mother; and Miss Marilyn McEntire, also of Colorado City, winner of the grand prize in the Original Design Class of the Texas "Make It Yourself With Wool and Mohair" Contest. A NWGA Photo.

of Omaha, represented the railroad company at the affair and acted as the official host. Mrs. B. H. McCarthy and Mrs. Milton Coffman of Casper were in charge of arrangements.

The tables were centered with a mirror on which tiny sheep wagons and miniature sheep were arranged. Two yule logs filled with evergreen boughs and red carnations brightened the arrangements, and red tapers completed the decorations.

Mrs. Clell Lung, retiring president of the National Auxiliary, was a special guest as was Mrs. Howard Vaughn, wife of the president of the National Wool Growers. The breakfast was attended by 63 guests.

During the breakfast, Mrs. Glenn Bryon of Byron Furriers, Inc., presented a mouton coat to Miss Nina Emmett of Lovell, a winner in the Wyoming "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest.

Luncheon and "Queen of the Woolies" Style Review

The fourth "Queen of the Woolies" contest was held Thursday afternoon at the ladies' luncheon in the Crystal Room of the Gladstone Hotel. The delicious luncheon was served amid beautiful decorations. The tables were laden with evergreen boughs bright with red holly berries. In the center of the head table was a small Christmas tree placed on a long mirror. The boughs encircled the base of the tree and surrounded the holders which held tall red tapers. Small plastic trees were bright with small Christmas ornaments and red carnations with an undercovering of sprayed lemon leaves were placed around the smaller trees.

Mrs. James Speas welcomed the ladies and introduced the officials. Mrs. Michael Hayes of Denver introduced Miss Jackie O'Keefe of Denver who narrated the fashion show. Mrs. Hayes, last year's "Queen of the Woolies," was the chairman in charge of the luncheon.

As Mrs. John Hitt played "Who's Afraid of the Big Bad Wolf," the judges, chosen by weight, entered. Dean of the judges, Col. E. N. Wentworth of Armour and Company, attired in maroon robe and black mortar board, led the march. In maroon robes also and wearing black velvet berets, the other judges followed, each with his hands on preceding man's shoulders: Tom Chase of Swift and Company; L. M. "Doc" Kyner of Rath Packing Company; Tom Marshall of the West Chicago Feed Yards, and Rilea W. Doe, of Safeway Stores. And very scholarly they looked with their horn-rimmed or dark glasses.

Following the style show, Colonel Wentworth adjusted a Santa Claus mask and announced the 1950 "Queen of the Woolies"—Mrs. O. T. Evans, of Casper, Wyoming. Mrs. Evans received a dress or suit length of wool from The Wool Bureau in New York City. The crown worn by Mrs. Evans was designed last year by Daniels and Fisher of Denver. It is made of the same quality of top wool as is used in making a man's suit.

Prizes were given other winners by each of the companies represented on the judging team, as well as by the LaKeyes Gift shop in Laramie, and by Mrs. Emory C. Smith of Salt Lake City. Mrs. Smith, the 1949 "Queen of the Woolies," presented a spring hat she had designed and made of wool.

Other contestants were the Mesdames Albert Rochelle of Casper, J. M. (Casey) Jones of Salt Lake City, Leonard Longmire of Selah, Washington, Stuart Quealy of Rawlins, Roy Laird of Dubois, Idaho; H. S. Erickson of Salt Lake City, Roy E. Fisher of Denver, Rosemary Wilcinski of Buffalo, H. Lowe of Sterling City, Texas, and Miss Anna Mae Pearce of Casper.

Business Meeting

Following the luncheon the annual business meeting was held with Mrs. Clell Lung, President, presiding. Reports of committees and State presidents were given. (Note: These State reports will be summarized for next month's magazine.)

Election of officers was held with the following results: Mrs. John Will Vance of the Golden Hoof Farms, Coleman, Texas, president; Mrs. Jos. T. Murdock, of Heber City, Utah, first vice president; Mrs. Earl S. Wright, Dubois, Idaho, second vice president; Mrs. Jim Gill, Coleman, Texas, secretary-treasurer; and Mrs. Mike Hayes, Denver, Colorado, historian.

Installation of the new officers was held in connection with Brunch in the Palomina Room of the Townsend Hotel; chairman, Mrs. Marion Rochelle.

Mrs. Clell Lung, Yakima, Washington, retiring president of the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association for the past two years, is an ingenious lamb and wool promoter. This past year she designed a seal with the legend: "For Health and Beauty, Wear Wool and Eat Lamb." This slogan has received wide distribution on stickers and letter heads of men and women in the sheep industry. The sale of the stickers also helped the different State auxiliaries finance their activities, chiefly their "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest.

Mrs. Lung is recognized by wool growers for her active promotion of auxiliary organizations. First auxiliary was started in Mrs. Lung's home town in 1923. It has extended since then to Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming. All State organizations are affiliated with the National Auxiliary which was organized in Phoenix, Arizona, in February, 1929.

Concluding Entertainment

The Wyoming Wool Growers Association were hosts at a Cocktail Hour in the Empire Room of the Henning Hotel preceding the buffet dinner and dance held in the Veterans of Foreign Wars Hall.

Montana Auxiliary's Annual Meeting

THE fifth annual meeting of the Montana Wool Growers Women's Auxiliary was held in the Commercial Club lobby at Billings on Tuesday, November 28th, during the annual convention of the Montana Wool Growers Association. The following officers were elected for the two-year term: President, Mrs. Louis Undem, Florence; first vice president, Mrs. Jay H. Robinson, Choteau; second vice president, Mrs. Robert Kropp, Choteau; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. G. Curtis Hughes, Stanford; historian, Mrs. Joe Roe, Armstead. Mrs. Sylvan Pauly of Deer Lodge was appointed parliamentarian by the new president. The Auxiliary was honored by the presence of Mrs. Clell Lung of Yakima, Washington, the National Auxiliary president, who addressed the group, and Mrs. Leonard Longmire of Selah, Washington, the National Auxiliary secretary-treasurer.

On Wednesday, November 29th, the visiting ladies attending the Montana Wool Growers' convention were guests of the Billings Commercial Club at a luncheon at the Yellowstone Country Club. The contestants of the "Make-It Yourself With Wool" modeled their entries as part of the entertainment.

Wednesday evening's activities started with a social hour followed by the annual wool growers' banquet and ball. Orchid corsages were given to all of the attending ladies by the Montana Wool Growers Association. One of the entertaining highlights of the banquet was the review of the entries of the "Make It Yourself with Wool" contest, and the awarding of the prizes. The participants and winners of the contest are as follows: First Prize Senior Division, Ramona Nelson of Bainville, and

First Prize Junior Division, Arlene Meadows of Thompson Falls. Each of these girls received a free trip to the National Sewing Contest held at Casper, Wyoming, December 5-7. Original designing prize, a lovely piece of woolen dress length material was won by Shirley Spaulding of Potomac. Second place winners were Margaret Holm of Great Falls in the Senior Division and Betty Berg of Bozeman in Junior Division. These girls were each given a dress length of woolen material. Avis Jarrett of Great Falls was presented with a pair of pinking shears for placing 3rd in the suit division. A volume of Singer Sewing instructions was presented to the other contestants. The participants of the contest were guests of the Billings Public Stockyards at a banquet Wednesday evening when each of the girls received a lovely corsage. Other gifts received by the contestants were orchid corsages presented to them by the Montana Wool Growers Association, and a box of candy and corsage presented by Mr. Harry Snyder, Sr. of Billings.

Material for the Auxiliary Section should be sent to Mrs. Emory C. Smith, Press Correspondent, 1835 Yalecrest Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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Australian News And Views

Taxes and Other Items

December 23, 1950

AMERICA'S delegation of sheepmen to Australia early this month did not achieve its aim: to buy its wool without having to compete at auction. Nevertheless, the visit was amply justified in several ways. After a frank and friendly discussion, the visitors were satisfied that their best way of getting additional supplies of wool for military purposes was to bid for it under the hammer. However, if war is declared, Australian wool will be appraised as it was during World War II and America will be able to select its specific needs quickly at the predetermined price.

The delegation also took the opportunity of studying Australian methods of producing and marketing wool which could lead to a great improvement in the handling of the American clip.

Australian wool growers received a big setback early in the month when the High Court rejected an application to protect them against the Wool Sales Deduction and the Wool Sales Production Acts which require brokers to pay 20 percent of every wool check to the Commonwealth for payment of income tax. The Australian Government has decided to put this scheme into action and the Australian Wool and Meat Producers' Federation has given up any hope of contesting the measure successfully.

A new world's record of \$3.35 a grease pound for superfine lambs' wool at Geelong on December 5th, lasted only until the next day when \$3.47 a pound was paid for a similar clip grown by Mr. L. J. Greenbank of Carngham in Victoria's Western District. Average prices at the Geelong sale were \$1.52 a pound and \$418 a bale.

At Brisbane on December 13th the Australian record for scoured wool toppled to become \$2.90 a pound. A new state record for greasy wool was set at \$2.10 a pound.

While these records are being made, old-time wool growers point out that the record 50 years ago was just about 10 cents a pound. Wool from the property which held the record, Barunah Plains in the Western District, brought well over \$3.00 a pound this month.

High prices are not so pleasing to con-

sumers and manufacturers who forecast a steep rise in the value of woolen goods. The finance needed to carry on wool manufacturing businesses has grown to an uncomfortable degree and even well-established firms are embarrassed by the position.

Wool growers were under fire in Federal Parliament this month when a Labor member charged sheepmen with selling wool to Russia as long as they could get best prices from the USSR. This attack brought an immediate reply from the Liberal Minister for Commerce and Agriculture, Mr. McEwen, and a big protest from wool growers' associations.

A group of real wool gatherers has grown up in Australia. Some men are making as much money as a professional salary

by picking up all the wool they can find on barbed wire fences, brambles and other places which strip a few fibers off a sheep's back. Lots of little pieces make a bale of wool and wool is worth big money.

Temperatures of up to 108 degrees F have dried feed quickly and most Australian sheep have to eat dry grass. Water supplies are still good. A big grass fire destroyed a lot of feed in a big South Australian grazing area.

Recent mutton prices have been 10% to 11 cents a pound on the hoof for prime light quality; nine to 10% for medium; 8% to 9% for heavy; and nine to 10 for ewe mutton.

Prime light lamb has been 15 to 16% cents a pound; medium, 13 to 15 cents; and heavy, 11 to 12% cents.—Colin Webb

Wool Market At All Time High

Report by Senator J. G. GUTHRIE
On December 15, 1950

THE wool market goes from strength to strength, and for all wools is now at an all-time record high. Geelong, 45 miles west of Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, has been an established auction market for just on 100 years, and Geelong wools are world-renowned for their softness, quality and very high yielding clean wool content.

At the December series of sales, practically every class of wool from superfine Merino spinning 80s and 90s, to the coarsest type crossbreds produced in Australia and spinning 46s/48s, made record prices, some of which are as follows:

Greasy superfine Merino lambs 372d. per pound (ld. today in Australian currency equal to about 1 cent.)

Superfine Merino fleece, 290d. per pound

Bellies, 170d. per pound

The small pieces which fall through the slotted wool table upon which the fleece at shearing is thrown, skirted, etc.,—usually locks are about 1 inch long, and the dirtiest of the Australian clip which, by the way, is classified by experts to some 2,000 types—these small, comparatively low yielding pieces or locks realized over \$1.00 per pound.

Two Corriedale clips, of pure Guthrie blood, realized from \$1.95 to \$2.14 per pound in the grease.

The 30,000 bales sold by auction last week realized an allover average of 156.25d. per pound.

We had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. H. J. Devereaux, Mr. G. N. Winder and some other U.S.A. visitors to the spacious Wool Show Floors and then the public auctions. All express amazement at the tremendous (to them) clean scoured content of the wool, the spacious 200 yard-long specially constructed and well-lit Wool Show Floors and the rapidity and efficiency of the industry. Many of the Merino and Corriedale clips marketed in Geelong, and to a less extent Melbourne, Sydney and Albury, also Newcastle, N.S.W., clean scoured yield 72 to 74 percent, i.e. they only lose 26 to 28 percent in grease, dust, etc.

We growers in Australia with our natural pastures, climate, and 100 years of expert sheep breeding wish our cousins in U.S.A., to increase their flock numbers, which are so disastrously low, and to prosper. We welcome, rather than resent, competition, and realize that there is not enough wool being produced in the world to meet requirements. We realize also that today's average price of \$1.50 per pound for greasy wool is dangerously high and will result in enormous sums of money being spent upon experiments in synthetics in the hope of the synthetic manufacturers throughout the world that something can

be made to equal sheep's wool. Though great advance has been made, and fantastic claims made for many synthetics like Orlon and others, the truth is that man, as yet, has not been able to produce anything to compare with sheep's wool for health, comfort, wear and real economy. Nevertheless, we sheep breeders must not relax—science does not stand still. We must increase our flocks and combine to educate the peoples of the world regarding the superiority of sheep's wool.

About half of the 1949-50 wool clip (our statistical year ends 30th June) has already been sold, and it seems certain that our wool clip will realize—\$1,200,000,000 a remarkable result from about 115,000,000 sheep. The 1950 (March) official figures show 111,000,000 odd, but I am sure our present flock numbers have reached 115,000,000 — still 10,000,000 fewer than 55 years ago.

There are just on 100,000 families with sheep flocks in Australia, and the saying that all Australians are having a very comfortable ride upon the sheep's back is a very true one. But whatever you hear about Australia generally, with our many strikes, let me assure you that all sections of the primary producers work hard and

continuously, otherwise they could not carry the oversized city populations as they do.

I had a cable from my nephew, Oliver Guthrie, who has been touring the great United States of America, and who had the honor of judging Corriedales at the Chicago International, to the effect that the wool growers in the U.S.A. were disturbed at some alleged statement that the Federal Government of Australia was endeavoring to induce the U.S.A. Government to lower wool tariffs, no doubt with the idea of cheaper wool for stock piling, but I cabled him that there was not the slightest intention of anybody in Australia endeavoring to interfere with your domestic affairs.

On the other hand, it had been suggested by some U.S.A. representatives that we in Australia abandon the 100-year established public auction selling of our staple product, which was, of course, a very extraordinary suggestion and soon dropped.

I have had quite a number of visitors at my farm, or ranch, during the year to see the old established No. 1 Corriedale flock of Australia. The latest, Mr. Art King of Wyoming and his son. All have been charming men and kind enough to express

admiration for a Corriedale stud of 2,000 odd long-pedigreed, Corriedale ewes, which dates back over 70 years. Personally, I have been studying sheep and wool for 59 years but realize how much there is still for me to learn.

Australia is enjoying a wave of great prosperity due to the good season and high price of wool, but we are all concerned at the grave international position, and the necessity of waking up to the terrible possibilities of Communism and death of your and our democratic, free and fair way of life.

May I wish my wool grower cousins of U.S.A. health and happiness.

Interesting Items On Exports

MUTTON and lamb exports in the fiscal year 1949-50 amounted to 504,000 pounds; almost one-half of this went to Saudi Arabia. In the fiscal year 1948-49 Saudi Arabia took 535,000 pounds of mutton and lamb.

No lambs were imported in the fiscal year 1949-50. A total of 231,000 head of cattle were imported, 162,000 of which came from Canada.

BANKING BASED ON THE WOOLGROWER'S NEEDS

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First Security Banks

UTAH

WYOMING

IDAHO

Sheep and lambs skins accounted for the largest importation of hides and skins into the U. S. in the fiscal year 1949-50, reaching 72,470,000. Almost half of the total came from New Zealand (34,416,000); Australia was next with 14,818,000 pounds and Argentina third with 9,422,000 pounds. Goat and kid skins totaled 58,058,000 pounds; cattle hides 51,219,000 pounds, and calf skins 7,941,000 pounds.

Total raw wool imports (both apparel and carpet) amounted to 636,724,000 in the 1949-50 fiscal year, 367,684,000 pounds of which was apparel type. Some 135,315,000 pounds came from Australia. Uruguay furnished 93,930,000 pounds of the total apparel wool. Argentina shipped

55,468,000 pounds into the U. S. for the same period. Peru exported to the U. S. 4,013,000 pounds of mohair, China 2,438,000 pounds, out of a total 7,926,000 pounds imported by U. S.

Jute imports, from which wool bags are made, fell off 30,000 long tons; 77,841 long tons were imported in the fiscal year 1948-49 compared to 47,283 in 1949-50.

Lamb Importations

DEFINITE word has been received that 3,600 long tons of lamb carcasses will arrive in the United States around March 1, 1951. It is understood that this importation will be handled by two foreign meat

packers and two U. S. meat packers on the basis of 900 tons each — Tupman Thurlow, International Packers, Armour and Company and Wilson and Company. It is indicated that Swift and Company will probably handle most of the International Packers' allotment. Approximately 400 long tons of lamb meat from New Zealand will go to Canada, thus making up the total 5000 long tons allotted previously for exportation to the hard-currency countries.

Information coming from processors indicates that they do not expect this importation to injure the U. S. market for lamb but believe it will be absorbed without difficulty from the standpoint of the domestic producer. It is understood that the lamb will be sold mainly through hotel supply houses and restaurants. A recent importation was handled by the Cudahy Packing Company and reportedly sold at between 44 and 45 cents a pound wholesale. This means that the frozen carcasses of Australian lamb brought within 10 to 12 cents a pound of the New York fresh dressed market. It is reported that the absorption of this lamb by the trade had little or no effect upon the price of domestically produced animals.

One informant says there is some question as to how much Australian and New Zealand meat that has been allocated will actually be shipped. He points out the British are in desperate need of meat because considerable quantities of Irish beef have been diverted away from Britain and also the British Government has not been able to reach an agreement with Argentina. So, it may be that an appeal will be made by the British Food Ministry on shipments of meat other than to England.

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ROLLO E. SINGLETON, Secretary

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ANOTHER FREIGHT RATE CASE

The major railroads of the country gave notice on January 5, 1951, of their intention to seek another 6 percent increase in freight rates to offset recently offered wage advances and other mounting costs. The increase, if granted, would mean an additional \$400,000,000 in annual revenue to the roads, it has been estimated. The petition, planned to be filed by the railroads with the Interstate Commerce Commission, will replace the one filed by eastern carriers on December 1, 1950, asking for a 4 percent increase on freight moving in and out of their territory, it is stated.

Lamb Marketing In December

FED lambs reached record high December levels at some public markets. December markets also witnessed a continuation of the trend to a wider price spread between woolled and shorn lambs as the higher wool market resulted in greater differences in pelt credits. The trend of discounting heavy lambs also continued during the month with some weighing materially over 100 pounds going at \$1 to \$2 per hundred less than the lighter lambs.

Good and choice woolled slaughter lambs sold at various markets during the month largely in a price range of \$29.75 to \$32.15, with medium and good kinds selling from \$27 to \$31.

Good and choice fed lambs with No. 1 to fall shorn pelts sold during December from \$27 to \$29.50. Medium to choice yearlings sold at \$24.75 to \$27.

Good and choice slaughter ewes sold from \$15 to \$17.50. In Chicago \$17 was paid for good and choice slaughter ewes scaling 124 to 144 pounds. Cull to medium ewes brought \$8 to \$15.

Good and choice native and western feeder lambs sold on the market during December from \$28.75 to \$32. Medium to good feeder lambs sold on the Fort Worth market during December from \$25 to \$29. Good and choice shorn feeder lambs brought \$26.50 to \$29.50.

Good solid-mouth breeding ewes sold from \$15.50 to \$17. Good and choice ewe lambs went to breeders at \$31 to \$32.50. The latter price was paid for five carloads of good and choice 71-pound whiteface Kansas ewe lambs sold to go to the country. At an auction in Ontario, Oregon, the first week of December one load of two- to six-year-old breeding ewes sold at \$35 per head with some straight two-year-olds going at \$41.50 per head.

COUNTRY SALES AND CONTRACTING

Week Ending December 2

Limited country sales in California of good and choice fall shorn fat lambs were made at \$28.50 and some mixed fat and feeder lambs went at \$27.65.

Week Ending December 9

Lambs in the Yakima, Washington, area, formerly on beet tops and now in feed lots, were reported being topped out for West Coast packers at \$28 to \$28.25 for good and choice up to 105-pound weights. In California a carload of good around 80-

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last		
Total U. S. Inspected	1950	1949
Slaughter, First Eleven Months.....	10,821,269	11,078,668
Week Ended	Dec. 16	Dec. 17
Slaughter at 32 Centers	189,179	213,745
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Woolled):		
Good and Choice	\$31.02	\$21.15
Medium and Good	29.02	19.65
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Choice, 40-45 pounds	\$54.20	\$46.40
Good, 40-45 pounds	52.80	45.40
Commercial, All Weights	49.90	42.90
Federally Inspected Slaughter—November		
Cattle	1,150,857	1,116,437
Calves	504,875	584,703
Hogs	6,144,076	6,003,097
Sheep and Lambs	969,295	1,060,402

pound feeder lambs with No. 1 pelts, sold at \$28 and a load of good No. 1 pelt and fall-shorn slaughter lambs sold at \$28.75.

Week Ending December 15

In eastern Oregon some good two- to three-year-old breeding ewes sold for \$38 per head. A few thousand head of white-face ewe lambs were sorted off lambs in northern Colorado feed lots at \$33 and loaded immediately, destination not reported. Approximately 2500 head of fed woolled 95- to 100-pound lambs were sold out of south central Washington feed lots at \$29 for immediate delivery to West Coast packers. Several other loads, up to 105 pounds, brought \$28.50.—E.E.M.

Lamb Feeding Situation

IT is only natural that the volume of lamb feeding this winter is smaller than last year when taking into consideration the smaller lamb crop and also the demand for ewe lambs for replacement purposes. A Bureau of Agricultural Economics statement issued out of Washington, D.C., December 13th, reports substantial reductions in lamb feeding in the West, with both Colorado and California showing marked reductions. Poor condition of wheat pastures in the Great Plains States has caused shipping of many lambs to feed lots or to more suitable pastures where available. The Corn Belt States also, with one or

two exceptions, will probably feed fewer lambs this year than last. Many feeder lambs were received in the Corn Belt area earlier than usual and at heavier weights. A somewhat shorter feeding period is indicated and many feed-lot lambs will be marketed before January. Feed supplies are ample for lamb feeding. Weather conditions have been generally favorable and free from storms of damaging intensity or duration.

In the eight Corn Belt States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska, there is a 7 percent increase in the July to November in-shipments of feeder lambs. All of this increase, however, has been in Iowa and Nebraska, with the other Corn Belt States showing a decrease.

Colorado will feed fewer lambs than last year and a new record low will probably be established. The principal reductions will probably take place in northern Colorado. A December 1st survey in California showed 167,000 head on feed, 22 percent less than the 213,000 head on December 1st last year.

New Mexico may show a slight increase in lamb feeding but elsewhere in the West the number will probably be considerably less than was fed last year. In the Texas Panhandle area, as well as in western Kansas, wheat pastures have deteriorated and a large share of the lambs have been shifted to more favorable pastures or into feed lots.

Records Smashed in Wool Contracting

After we had written the wool market review as of the end of the year, contracting broke loose again with an unconfirmed report of \$1.25 being paid in Montana. Six big clips in that State we know were signed up the first week in January at \$1.15. In Wyoming wool was being picked up rapidly with \$1.15 as the high figure there. One contract at \$1.12½ and several at \$1.05 were also reported. By January 6th it was believed that 80 percent of the wool in Sheridan, Buffalo, Gillette and about 50 percent of the Douglas wools had been contracted. The only wools in any quantity left in Wyoming were said to be those along the Union Pacific.

Reasons for the recent spurt in wool contracting are given as (1) the Army's large orders for wool fabrics and the advance in the wool futures market which makes it possible for dealers to hedge on their purchases.

Still later (January 8th): \$1.28 has been paid for 100,000 pounds of 12-months' Texas wools and \$1.30½ for 27,000 fleeces in the Sweet Grass County wool pool at Big Timber, Montana.

THE last half of the 20th century opened with all-time high price records being broken almost daily in the western area and with 70 percent of the coming wool clip reported under contract.

CALIFORNIA

More than 90 percent of the California clip is reported contracted. Recently as much as \$1.12½ was paid for a small clip of purebred Romney wool estimated to be coarse 44's. Some quarter and three-eighths blood Humboldt County clips were reported contracted at \$1.11 and \$1.10. Sacramento and San Joachin Valley wools had been taken at \$1 a pound.

COLORADO

In northern Colorado the high contract figure was \$1.10. This amount was paid for 80,000 fleeces in the Craig area, leaving only 40,000 fleeces uncontracted at that point. Some Western Slope contracts were being made at \$1.01 to \$1.02.

IDAHO

About 80 percent of Idaho's 1951 clip is said to be under contract, with \$1.05 and more being paid at the end of the year. Many contracts in that State have been made around \$1 and quite a volume at between 85 and 96 cents.

MONTANA

About 30 percent of the coming year's clip is thought to be out of growers' ownership. The Stillwater County pool at Columbus apparently has received the highest contract price to date. We have seen it given both as \$1.13 and \$1.14. Other contracting has been done in Montana at \$1.11, \$1.09, \$1.08, \$1.05, \$1.02 and a number of contracts have been made at \$1 a pound.

NEVADA

About two-thirds of the Nevada clip is believed taken, with \$1.04 and \$1.06½ the high figures.

NEW MEXICO

Renewed activities in New Mexico reached the high point of \$1.05 and \$1.07 for choice 12-months' clips. French combing wool was being contracted at 75 to 90 cents.

OREGON

Late in December \$1 was being given for some Oregon wools; contracts were also being made between 85 and 96 cents.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Few reports of South Dakota contracts have been received. Early in December 2100 fleeces were reported contracted at 92 cents.

UTAH

Only about 20 percent of the Utah 1951 clip is uncontracted it is reported. High contract figure is \$1.10; \$1.06 has also been paid.

TEXAS

The largest wool producing State is said to have disposed of half of her 12-months' and three-fourths of the 8-months' clip. Top price there is \$1.15 for 12-months' wool. The range on 8-months' wool was reported as 96 cents to \$1.02.

WASHINGTON

At the year's end 95 cents to \$1 was being paid for Washington wools.

WYOMING

With the wools in the earlier shearing States largely contracted, some interest is being taken in Wyoming wools. When \$1.04 was paid for the Star Valley pool early in December, it broke an all-time record for that State, but a recent report is that \$1.06½ has been paid for Wyoming farm pool wools.

Some of the contracts covering fine wool to be shorn early are reported by the Commercial Bulletin for December 30th as being resold at \$2.70 to \$2.75, and as much as \$2.82 for Montana graded fine staple which will not be available until later in the season.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that the production of shorn wool clips for 1951 may be only between 210 and 215 million pounds, which would make the clip the smallest since 1879. Pulled wool production for the coming year is estimated at from 34½ million to 35 million pounds. Production for the world as a whole is expected to be up about 5 percent.

While some lagging is reported in civilian purchases, the large Government orders more than take up the slack. The latest call for bids by the Quartermaster Department on December 27th, covers 16,900,000 yards of worsteds and woolens, which is more than half the amount estimated by the Army for their regular needs.

The Dominion auctions, closed for their seasonal holiday, will reopen on January 8th at Sydney. Closing prices were the highest for the season thus far and in most instances the highest ever paid for wool, the IWS News Service states.

Bonida Farm Ewe Sale

A North American record for the number of ewes sold and prices paid was established when buyers from eleven States bid eagerly to claim 222 registered Suffolk ewes for an average of \$108.28 per head in the Bonida Farm Sale at the Eastern Idaho State Fair Grounds, Blackfoot, Idaho, November 29th, 1950. Mr. B. D. Murdoch, owner of Bonida Farm, reports.

A top of \$300 was reached twice, when E. T. Brown of Arizona State College, Tempe, outbid the large gathering of Suffolk breeders to take the 1950 Montana Winter Fair Champion ewe, and again a few minutes later when John Brodie, Lander, Wyoming, claimed an unshown three-year-old. Third high was reached on a five-year-old ewe at \$250 paid by Arizona State College. This institution's quest for quality was continued when Brown bid \$200 for the 1949 Montana Winter Fair Champion ewe and also took the top ewe lamb at \$200. Fourth top went to Brodie at \$210. Several ewes reached \$200, including a pen of two three-year-olds bought by Ennis Pickett of Oakley, Idaho.

Largest buyer was George H. Nicholson, Hollywood, California, represented by the veteran Suffolk breeder, Mike Barclay, of Blackfoot, Idaho. This firm took 63 head including the 1948 Eastern Idaho State Fair Champion ewe.

The top five head averaged \$252, the top ten averaged \$220, the top fifteen \$202.33 and the top 25 averaged \$181.25.

USDA Announces Details Of Wool Purchase

THE Production and Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced details of a program to purchase wool for the Department of the Army on December 6, 1950. This program is to procure approximately 30 million pounds of raw wool, clean basis, for a part of the Armed Services emergency reserve requirements.

In the announcement made available to interested wool trade members, terms and conditions for offering wool under the program are outlined in detail. The schedule in the announcement sets out the types and grades of Australian, New Zealand, South American, and Cape wools to be purchased. Delivery of wools purchased must be at the Army base warehouse at Boston.

Under the program, offers may be submitted by telegram but confirmation of offers must be made on a form provided with the announcement. Offers will be received on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday of each week up to June 30, 1951. Bids must be received in Washington by 1 o'clock in order to be considered that day

and bids will be accepted by 1 o'clock the following day. Only successful bidders will be notified.

CORRIEDALE MEETING

Members of the American Corriedale Association and their guests attended a banquet at the Stock Yards Inn in Chicago, November 30th, following which the semi-annual meeting was held. Mr. Oliver Guthrie, Sidney, Australia, who has been visiting the Nation's major sheep events, was present. Mr. Howard Gramlich was the guest speaker.

Final action on the revised score card for judging Corriedales was deferred until the annual meeting. It was voted that the Guthrie award would first be made in connection with the 1951 All-American Corriedale Show and Sale, to be held at Greeley, Colorado, on the basis submitted by a committee of the past presidents of the association. In regard to the All-American, it was announced that members may present their sheep consigned to this sale in any length fleece, provided that the certified shearing date is included at the time of entry.

H. C. Noelke, Jr., Sheffield, Texas, was selected as the 1951 International judge of Corriedales, with Wesley Wooden, Davis, California, as alternate.



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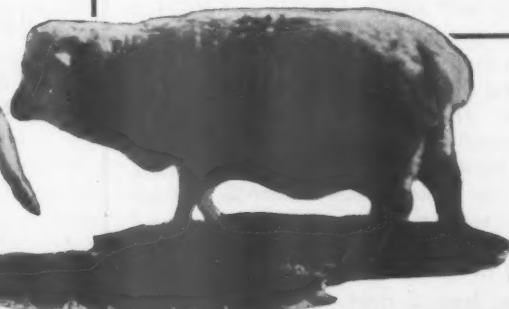
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The President's Address

(Continued from page 11)

business, some of the information which the office at Salt Lake has been collecting.

From March to June, Mr. Jones, our Secretary, and Mr. Byron Wilson of Wyoming, alternated in Washington, keeping the legislators apprized of the industry's position. To my mind, one of the most important of their activities was a statement by Mr. Wilson before the State Department on the position of our wool industry on international trade. This statement re-emphasized the fact that the wool industry of this country is based on an entirely different standard of living than obtains in those other countries which compete for our wool market, that the tariff on wool was intended to recognize that difference and to compensate partly for it; that unless this attitude by our Government toward our industry is retained in the future, the prospects for the sheep business will become less attractive, forage usable by sheep will be wasted, and the country will have to assume the precarious position of depending upon foreign supply for most of this valuable and necessary product.

Much of the time of Mr. Jones has been spent in cooperating with other live-

stock and agricultural organizations in an effort to develop a new and basic law for the use of the public lands. Mr. Vernon Metcalf of Reno, who has had long experience in connection with all angles of this problem, has assisted Mr. Jones on the public lands issue.

The rules which bear on the use of our public lands accumulated over the years as a result of pressure, largely from Washington, and oftentimes entirely disconnected from the real issues. The conservationists of forty years ago were sincere enough in wanting to preserve our national resources, but we have since found out that they did not then know the best ways of going about it. The citizens most qualified to say what should be done were, as always, the ones closest to and most experienced with the problem. The range pioneer assumed that if he did his part, Government would protect his opportunity to gather the scattered forage of the West into the nation's food basket. But he was sadly disillusioned. The people of the East were 2,000 to 3,000 miles closer to the seat of Government. There were always some politicians and economists and magazine writers looking for spectacular issues in which they could pose as public defenders without offending many of their constituents. They were like the native New Yorkers who wrote the cowboy songs. Their voluminous verbal output was music in the ears of a generation unfamiliar with the range and the forests.

It has taken many years and patient effort on the part of livestock men and those public land officials who really studied range operations to show the people wherein the early conservationists were wrong. It has taken many years and patient effort on the part of those most interested to develop the pertinent facts in public land management. We now know—that the early conservationists did not know—that brush does not conserve water. We all know now—what only a few knew before—that judiciously placed and controlled fires actually protect and develop the ranges and the forests. True conservation involves vastly more than merely preventing fires and chasing livestock off the range. The great grass resources of the range and forests must be regularly turned into livestock in the same year in which they are grown if they are to be of food value to humanity. And this procedure, when properly handled, is no hindrance at all to any of the other uses which the people have a right to require of their public lands.

An entirely new and basic public lands

law should now be developed which will actually make the public lands most useful to all the people. We think it will be done best by a cooperative effort of a committee of Government officials, congressmen, and public land users who have had long experience with actual range and forest operation. Your Association is doing all in its power to promote such a program.

You will see by now that our activities this year have been less engaged with Government than at any time in the past ten years. We believe that situation is cause for part of the optimism which prevails in the industry today. We believe that Government support and Government control are twin evils. But when Government automatically sets up a series of insurmountable production hurdles as it did between 1942 and 1948 (whether they were temporarily justified by war or not), then we can find no alternative to Government support, if only a vestige production is to be sustained.

It is significant, I think, that in the last eight years, the year of least Government participation in our industry has been the first to see production increase. As supporters of the Constitution of the United

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States and the way of life both personal and public which has given Americans the highest standard of living in the world, we frankly believe that the price of meat and wool ought to be the highest in the same year when wages and ability of consumers to pay are the highest. If someone thinks the price of wool and meat are high in this country, let him remember that wages and income are high, also, and in reasonable relation, or wool and meat would be down. Let him remember also that the time required for a worker to earn the value of the wool which it takes to make a suit of clothes is, in the United States, 2½ hours; in Canada, 3 hours and 45 minutes; in England, 4 hours and 25 minutes; in Russia, 38 hours and 50 minutes.

We think that the determination of Government attitude towards technical industries such as ours should be based on the practical and long-time development of American resources as determined by persons experienced in their use, and not on the current clamor of those voters who are guided only by their own pleasure or pocketbooks.

We are therefore simply "flabbergasted" with the idea of Government asking for an increased production of food and fiber and, in the next breath, talking of price controls. America got the most extensive and efficient production in its whole history in World War II from those enterprises in which a combination of prospect, profit, and patriotism was permitted to point up the incentive. In our industry, there was patriotism enough, but prospect and profit were wanting.

It is no time now for Government to experiment on our industry with theories invented by politicians; it is time now to avoid all such "economic monstrosities" as the so-called Brannan plan. It is no time now to think of putting controls on an industry which, because of freedom from controls, has just begun to grow. Rather, we believe, it is time for Government to preach and to promote domestic economy—pay-as-you-go taxation, and private enterprise, and to eliminate all political maneuvers from the grave international situation that confronts us.

Our industry is now expanding — our members are adjusting to changes in national life and the sciences which concern us. We ask only the opportunity to serve a market which is based upon the current American standard of living and the military requirements as we meet them. Given that, we can promise food and fiber to the extent of American resources.

Basic Public Land Management

(Continued from page 25)

area I know more about than any of the other areas. This picture I attempt to draw for you will probably not be typical of all conditions but generally typical, I think, of the conditions and circumstances of the rank and file.

In our country the picture of a range-livestock operating base usually includes a high range of mountains, which forms most of the annual precipitation in the form of snow in the wintertime; it forms creeks or streams which come down out of the mountains. In the early settlement of the country they made possible the development of a hay ranch down in the valley.

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Most of these areas are at a high elevation and there is a climatic limitation as to what could be done with the ranch. To make a long story short it usually turned out to be a ranch which raised hay; to serve as winter quarters for a breeding operation of livestock.

It was merely a part of an operating base. Up in the lower foothill country a typical setup would represent the spring and fall pastures that were necessary to operate the breeding herd, and in this higher mountain country was summer pasture.

The operating base then consisted of three sets of feeding grounds — summer, spring and fall pastures — plus the water, and, of course, stock watering places on the ranges. When the operator put a breeding herd on there with his equipment, and so forth, a complete enterprise was made possible. This land-use pattern is pretty well dictated by nature, the needs of nature, as to what can be done with the resources, to work them into business and wealth and food, for the benefit of the public as a whole.

Originally there was no provision under which this rancher could acquire title to anything except a ranch. A little later on it became possible by law for him to acquire usage rights of the water. There was no law, however, under which he would acquire any status, any legal status at all, in the use of these other pastures. However, the early pioneers built according to what they faced, and where there wasn't a law, they then built on the basis of reasonable and logical practices, which then became recognized as local custom, and, in many cases, were bases for law, to support the local customs, but there has never been the law to give any legal status to the enterpriser in this case on these government-owned lands.

Piece by piece the areas went under regulation; first came a law some 50 years ago which gave the Forest Service the administrative control over the summer ranges, and then many years after came the law which gave the Grazing Service control over the spring and fall ranges.

This is a typical setup, at least in our country, of an enterpriser who has his property in winter quarters under the private-ownership system; his spring and fall quarters under the Grazing Service; and his summer quarters under the Forest Service. The water by the way, is also under the property-right system in most States, where the Government appropriates the use under the principles of usage rights of the water, protected by law.

Landlord-Tenant Relationship

Looking at this situation and trying to figure out what might happen if the consolidation of these two agencies went into effect, we began to contrast the benefits of the two systems, or the advantages and disadvantages of the two systems, so far as the enterpriser was concerned. And

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from that angle we started out to think, "Well, really this picture has all the attributes and characteristics of a landlord-tenant relationship situation." The Government is the landlord in the case of the two sets of pastures, and represents the public, since the lands are public-owned. The tenant in this case has to own part of the pasture, the winter quarters, and the officials in the charge of the pastures of the Government are the landlord's agent.

All of the characteristics of that relationship prevail in this case, and, to try and reduce a rather complex problem to a more simple base and to get the proper perspective, we began to attack the problem from the angle of a landlord-tenant relationship, and what would be fair, if it is not fair now, in the way of terms as between a landlord and a tenant, for both parties.

In contrasting the landlord-tenant terms between the Forest Service and Grazing Service systems, to see which was more advantageous and where we would lose the most, or possibly lose the most in a possible merger, we contrasted the treatment of the tenant under those terms that are basically and historically necessary in any tenant-landlord relationship, if a proper use of the land and resources is to be expected.

Four Basic Principles

Usually, one of the first things the tenant is interested in, if he's going to be a good tenant and have a chance to be a good tenant in his agricultural pursuit, if this is an agricultural pursuit, is the matter of how long he's going to be allowed to be a tenant, his continuity of use.

Another important consideration to him is what he is going to have to pay the landlord out of what he can make from the resources, the combined resources of this operating base. That's the second consideration, charges, the first one is his continuity of tenure. The third one, that is important to him, if he's going to have any long term of tenure, is his right of transferability or negotiability, whichever you would use, of his tenancy privilege. The fourth important item to him is his right to improve the landlord's lands, and to know what protection he might have in the investment, were he allowed to make it, to improve the lands.

Starting with those four basic principles and contrasting these two systems, the result of our opinion, is about like this:

Remember up on the summer range administered by the Forest Service, there is

no law that even recognizes grazing as a legitimate use, except incidentally with such other uses as might be allowed by the administrative officials, so long as it didn't interfere with the major objective of the forest law, which was the preservation of the timber and of the watershed cover.

Continuity of Use

Under no law laid down by the landlord, or Congress, and with the whole job turned over to the landlord agents, the landlord agents have developed the terms the tenant must meet. In the matter of continuity, they have developed a philosophy under which the tenant may have no definite assurance of any continuity of use in that part of his operation; he never knows, from one day to another when he may either be reduced in his tenancy privilege up there, or have it entirely terminated.

Under the Taylor Grazing Act down on the spring and fall pastures a little different situation exists. There he is given a preference in the use of grazing pastures, so long as he maintains a unit of his own in connection with it, but no definite legal assurance that his use of this part of the pasture will not be terminated if the Government, the landlord, sees fit.

There have been some cases that have reached the courts, in the case of continuity of tenure on that part of his pastures, which give him a little more security, so long as the Government sees fit to leave these pastures available for his grazing use. If you were to contrast, then, the continuity of these two systems, they are about that; he has some protection on his spring and fall pastures, none on his summer pasture.

Charges

In the matter of charge, the Taylor Grazing Act, at least, says the charge upon the tenant must be reasonable. There have been some battles over the past few years over what "reasonable" meant. Presently, it's being defined as reasonable from the standpoint of the tenant's ability to pay it, and maintain the properties that he's required to maintain in his operation and use in connection with his pastures, in order to be a tenant.

However, there is nothing in law that defines that, under the Taylor Grazing Act, except the word "reasonable," and a promise from a former Secretary of the Interior, that "reasonable" would extend to the ability of the fellow to pay, and maintain his enterprise in a healthy condition. Up on the summer range there is

no guarantee whatever; the landlord agents can charge the tenant anything they want, anytime they want, and change the charge anytime they want; no protection to the tenant at all.

Transferability

When we get to the transferability situation, on the spring and fall ranges, under the Taylor Grazing administration, we have the protection of a rule, at least,—a rule which says that wherever the tenant wants to transfer his base property, the tenancy privilege goes along with it, intact, without any penalty reductions or any interference.

Up on the summer pastures there's no transferability guarantee whatever. The man who gets hooked, we might say, with this investment in the hay ranch, the value of which depends upon the use of the Government pastures, has no definite guarantee as to what might happen if he has to borrow money, and wants to pledge his tenancy privilege, to put the values in his privately owned investment; no guarantee to him whatever as to what might happen if he wants to sell out. So to make a long story short, there's some protection on the spring and fall pastures, none on the summer range.

The Taylor Act itself doesn't include any protection of the transferability for the tenant; it has merely been worked into the rules under the fortunate circumstance where the administrative officials were minded to give the tenant a fair deal, even if the law didn't particularly prescribe it.

Since this philosophy is exactly opposed to the philosophy of the Forest Service, our fear has been that if the Forest Service got hold of the administration of the law that protects the Grazing Service situation, and the law itself doesn't protect the stockman or the tenant in his transferability privileges, the Forest Service would change the deal on him, and switch the transferability philosophy over to their philosophy.

Rights to Improve Lands

The improvements situation is very largely the same. Under the Taylor Grazing Act if the tenant improves the landlord's spring and fall pastures under the Grazing Service system, with water development, reseeding projects, and so forth, he is at least guaranteed that he, if succeeded by another tenant who is allowed to use those improvements, will be compensated. The successor tenant would have to compensate the predecessor tenant for the use, for the value of the improvements.

Under the philosophy of the summer-

range part of the pasture there would be no protection whatever, no incentive, no encouragement for the tenant to go out and improve it, at least from the angle of making him sure of the rewards of the benefits of his improvements, or protection in the investment required to make the improvements.

Those are the contrasts in the four basic principles that affect a tenant of this kind, which I think draw the picture, and I try to draw it without any thought of criticism of either of these agencies but merely as a practical proposition of the condition that is confronted.

I think anybody, whether he is a stockman or not, would pretty well agree that any tenant who has to try to operate a year-round breeding herd under a situation like that, where he has no certainty anytime of the year on his summer ranges of what may happen to him at all, and some doubt about his spring and fall ranges is in a very difficult position to carry on what you might call a good tenancy and an efficient enterprise. By good tenancy, I mean, to produce, for instance, from these combined resources, which altogether have the duty of serving the best public interest, a maximum of meat and other livestock products at a minimum of cost, and meanwhile benefiting the local communities which grow up on the basis of these stockraising enterprises, to the maximum by the conversion of the resource, and the business made incidental to that, and taxes paid on the properties.

Necessary to that efficient use, we think, in our studies, is the ability of this enterpriser to lay some long-time plans, operating plans, and some financing programs. It takes a long time to work out plans to develop ranges and to build herds, and if there can't be some assurance, after these plans are laid out, that they're not going to be continually upset, I think you can all see the difficulties that would attend the attempt of this user to do an efficient job, and particularly to do a conserving job, a good husbandry job in the use of all of these units.

It's on the basis of an analysis such as this that we have tried to develop in this committee this proposal. The proposal is built upon the proposition of what would be fair in the way of tenancy safeguard terms to give the tenant a fair chance to do the best job he can with this kind of an operating base, what would be fair to protect the interests of the landlord, and thirdly, what would be fair in the

way of terms between the landlord and the tenant that would not upset the rights of the users of the other resources of the summer range area, such as game, mining, lumbering recreation.

(More next month)

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AROUND the RANGE COUNTRY

Pastures and ranges continue to provide abundant feed in many areas of the far Northwest and northern California. In the southern Rockies, most of the Southwest, and southern Great Plains ranges continue dry, and water supplies are short. Open ranges are supplying adequate feed for livestock in many northern areas. In the Southeast, pastures are mostly poor due to the prolonged cold weather. —U. S. Weather Report, December 26, 1950.

ARIZONA

Casa Grande, Pinal County
December 18, 1950

We have been having hot weather the last few weeks which has made feed grow for pasture sheep. On the winter range forage is fair in some sections, exceptionally dry in others. We feed some minerals and use Phenothiazine salt. The going price on alfalfa hay is from \$25 to \$30 in the stack. The flocks are in good condition.

About the same number of ewe lambs were carried over this fall for replacements and about the same number of ewes were bred as a year ago. Some outfits, however, have started raising whiteface ewe lambs instead of straight blackface lambs for market in an effort to increase sheep numbers. The herder problem is fair, not enough skilled men. Most of the good ones are getting too old and it is hard to interest young fellows. Our most vexing problem, however, is sheep diseases. We have large losses in pasture sheep.

Recent contracts on wool here have been made at 69 to 85 cents; no recent sales of yearling ewes. —F. M. Echeverria

CALIFORNIA

Stockton, San Joaquin County
December 18, 1950

At present practically all sheep are on green feed on the ranges in this community so there isn't much to complain of. The forage this winter has been very good, especially in recent weeks as a result of wet weather which has brought good grass. No supplemental feeding has been done as yet. Baled alfalfa hay is priced at \$18 to \$20 a ton. We also use

various kinds of corn, cracked beans, cotton cake and barley as needed.

The flocks are in very good condition, above normal in fact. I believe a few more ewe lambs have been brought in and starting with this year I believe our flocks will be increased by a few head. However, the number of ewes bred this season is slightly under last year. I think about 100 percent of the wool in this area has been contracted.

After many years of attendance at National Conventions, I am sure the 1950 convention in Casper was tops of them all. Everybody seemed to have something to do, and was doing it. All meetings were well planned and attended, which shows that the officers and staff are really on the job and all I can say for betterment is "Keep Up the Good Work."—S. P. Arbios

Bishop, Inyo County
December 28, 1950

We are finding herders hard to get; in fact labor is our most vexing problem. We have had warm weather the past few weeks and forage on the winter range is good; no supplemental feeding necessary yet. Baled alfalfa hay is priced at \$20 a ton. Some effort is being made to increase sheep numbers. Our Nevada wool has been contracted at 95 cents and our California wool at 80 cents. —Frank Arcularius

COLORADO

Monte Vista, Rio Grande County
December 20, 1950

This is a farm flock district. We have had a dry year, feed is short and expensive; hence farm flocks have been cut 30 to 40 percent from last year's number. Mild weather has helped the situation some. We have been feeding 41 percent cotton cake which costs around \$90 a ton. From \$35 to \$40 is the price of alfalfa hay in the stack. No lambs are being fed here this winter on account of the shortage of feed. Good help is also scarce.

I would like to find out from the commission company handling my wool what its shrinkage is. They report everything else and leave out that one important factor.

—Grant Oxley

IDAHO

Jerome, Jerome County
December 26, 1950

Farmers are looking for sheep. They have been out of sheep for several years, and it now looks as if there will be a large increase in farm sheep in the next few years. I don't believe any more ewe lambs were kept this year than last as they were too scarce. All flocks are in excellent condition.

We have had open winter thus far, warm with some fog. The winter range is good and no supplemental feeding has been necessary. Alfalfa hay is \$16 in the stack and \$20 baled. We also use some oats during the winter.

Some wool contracts have been made at 93 to 97 cents per pound. Now \$1 is being offered but with few contracts resulting. We still have a predatory animal problem although we are getting some aid from Government trappers.

—Ivan Epperson

MONTANA

Lavina, Golden Valley County
December 17, 1950

We are having fine winter thus far. Feed and sheep are in good condition. Some supplemental feeding has been done. We use alfalfa hay which costs \$25 a ton in the stack and soy bean pellets (\$90 a ton). I believe a few more ewes were bred this fall.

—Charles Cassie

NEW MEXICO

Aztec, San Juan County
December 22, 1950

Feed is the shortest in many years, although sheep are in pretty fair condition considering the feed problem. Good weather the past few weeks has helped some but we do need moisture. We feed cake (\$90), corn (\$75) during the winter. Alfalfa hay is \$30 a ton.

Not as many ewes were bred this year as last as everybody sold pretty close. Breeding bands, in fact, are getting smaller all the time. Some mixed ewes recently sold at \$35 a head. Our worst problem

seems to be lack of good herders. We have to use Navahos mostly and on account of whiskey peddlers we never know when we will be without a herder. I surely enjoy reading Around the Range Country, as it keeps me in touch with all sheep areas.—*Glen Swire*

OREGON

Albany, Linn County
December 26, 1950

An open winter with some rain has made good growing weather and we've done very little supplemental feeding. Very little concentrated feed, however, is fed in the valley. We truck our hay in and it costs around \$40 a ton. More ewe lambs were carried over and more farmers are becoming interested in sheep because they are profitable. We are having some trouble with sheep-killing dogs and also have an internal parasite problem. All of our sheep are under fence, so herders are not necessary but upkeep of the fence has to be met.—*Floyd M. Edwards*

SOUTH DAKOTA

Rapid City, Pennington County
December 30, 1950

Winter range feed is short but nutritious and sheep flocks are in good condition. We have done some supplemental feeding of alfalfa hay at \$25 a ton in the stack; 40 percent protein cubes at \$80 and corn at \$1.55. I believe a few more ewe lambs were carried over this fall but the breeding bands are about the same size as last year. Getting efficient help is our big problem.—*A. J. Marks*

TEXAS

Sonora, Sutton County
December 23, 1950

There has been considerable activity in wool in this area recently with \$1.10 being paid for crossbred Rambouillet and Corriedale clips. Some shorn, bred, three- and four-year-old Rambouillet ewes have been sold at \$25. Sheep numbers are being increased here; more ewe lambs were carried over and possibly a few more ewes were bred. It is very dry but with a lot of cover on the ground. Flocks are in fairly good condition. Alfalfa hay is \$45 a ton delivered.—*Frank Bond*

UTAH

Spring City, Sanpete County
December 16, 1950

Forage on the winter range is very poor following a very dry summer. The weather

has been ideal, and that has saved about a thousand tons of feed. We've been feeding our flocks, however, for a month. Hay is now \$25 in the stack and cotton cake, \$88 a ton. I think that 15 percent more ewe lambs were held back this fall for replacements. However, any increase in flocks here will be very small, probably just a few extra sheep kept on farms. We feel that even though the forest officials may lie idle while the war is on, they still want to cut the sheep from the forests. That is our big problem and always has been—dealing with Federal agencies. Wool has been contracted from 85 to 91 cents and some yearling ewes both fine-wool and crossbreds have sold recently at \$30 a head.—*Orrin Jensen*

WASHINGTON

Prosser, Benton County
December 19, 1950

We have had good winter thus far with wet foggy weather the last few weeks. No

extra feeding has been done (alfalfa hay in the stack is priced at \$23 and barley, the concentrated feed we use, is \$46 a ton). The price of breeding sheep will prohibit any further liquidation through packer killing. I believe more sheepmen kept their ewe lambs this fall for flock replacements than usual. Some wool has been sold at \$2 a clean pound and from 82.5 to 85 cents in the grease. The world condition, that is, staring a war in the face, is the day's big problem for all of us.

—*Milton Mercer*

Adrian, Grant County
December 10, 1950

We had about 8 inches of snow here but it is thawing and it looks as if the snow might go. Feed on the range is good. Pellets are around \$70 a ton. Hay is from \$25 to \$30 baled. Around 90 cents has been paid for wool here.—*Joe W. Hodgen*



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WYOMING

Sundance, Crook County

December 21, 1950

We have had no snow to speak of, so sheep are on the range. The forage is good there and on the whole the flocks are in good condition. We have been doing some supplemental feeding. Small grain and cotton cake and alfalfa hay are used. The hay is priced at \$30 a ton and the concentrates cost around \$2.50 a hundred. Ranchers are keeping all ewe lambs so it looks as if there might be a slight increase in sheep numbers. Recently some fine wool yearling ewes sold at \$30 to \$35 a head.

—Dr. R. I. Port

International Champions

Suffolk. Ram, Marian M. Coble, Winters, California. Ewe, William F. Renk & Sons, Sun Prairie, Wisconsin.

Hampshire. Ram, William F. Renk & Sons. Ewe, Deep Valley Farm, Fiatt, Illinois.

Shropshire. Ram, Iroquois Farm, Cooperstown, New York. Ewe, A. J. Moore, Butler, Indiana.

Corriedale. Ram, Barrington Hall Farm, Salem, Wisconsin. Ewe, University of Wyoming.

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Cheviot. Ram, Alvin L. Helms, Belleville, Illinois. Ewe, Dewey Wheeler, Kansas, Illinois.

Rambouillet. Ram, Oren A. Wright & Son. Ewe, University of Illinois.

Cotswold. Ram, Charles J. Shorn, Glanworth, Ont., Canada. Ewe, Shaffer Bros., West Milton, Ohio.

Lincoln. Ram, Phil Hopkins, Homer, Michigan. Ewe, Phil Hopkins.

Southdown. Ram, C. M. Kindoll, Wheatley, Kentucky. Ewe, Don-Head Farms, Richmond Hill, Ont., Canada.

1950 SHEARING CHAMPS



Bob Wilson, 18-year-old farm lad of Sugar Grove, North Carolina, (left) and Elmer Latt, 50, of Rockford, Illinois, took top honors in the sheep shearing contests at the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, December 1, 1950. Young Wilson outscored 20 eager 4-H-ers to win the National 4-H Crown. Stocky, 6-foot Elmer Latt overcame stiff opposition from 17 other professionals to retain the International Professional Shearing Title he won last year. Wilson won a \$200 college scholarship and Latt a cash award in the contests, which were sponsored by Sunbeam Corporation. Young Wilson compiled a total score of 92.65 points out of a possible 100. Latt had a point total of 93.48. His fastest time for shearing an individual sheep was 2 minutes, 28 seconds.

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The N.W.G.A. 1951 Platform and Program

As Adopted at the 86th Convention — Casper, Wyoming, December 5-8, 1950

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

1. Price Controls

As we are assembled in our 86th annual convention, the rapid movement of world events has created uncertainties beyond our imagination. We can only reaffirm the principles which have guided us in the past and warn of the mistakes which have spelled disaster for our industry. Again, in this present emergency, the National Wool Growers Association is ready to serve the Nation. The measure of our service must be in our ability to produce. The rapid decline in our industry began with the imposition of price controls and other restrictive programs and our recovery in numbers has started only since these controls have eased. Now the threat of price controls is before us again.

We are unalterably opposed to price controls on meat because past experience has shown that they are unworkable, that they actually retard production and that they cause maldistribution of supplies as well as black markets. If controls are to be imposed, we urgently request that the National Wool Growers Association be consulted in the formation of control procedures.

We also maintain that it would be grossly unfair and unreasonable for our Government, which is buying wool in foreign countries today, to fix prices of domestic wools at levels lower than those of comparable foreign wools landed duty-paid in this country.

2. Tariff

The National Wool Growers Association desires to reaffirm its position, stated many times in past conventions, that the maintenance of a sheep industry in the United States of sufficient size to prevent wastage of forage growth as well as to assure our Nation a continuous supply of meat and wool depends primarily on the assurance of a domestic price which will equalize the cost of the production here with that in those countries which are permitted to sell in our market.

We believe that, from the standpoint of all parties concerned, the cheapest as well as the most effective method of accomplishing this end is the use of an adequate tariff.

We again emphatically reaffirm our position in believing that an adequate tariff on wool, lambs and sheep is the bulwark of strength for our American sheep industry.

We view with grave alarm the report that the Australian Minister of Commerce, Mr. John McEwen, has told the House of Representatives that Australia is seeking a substantial reduction in American duties on the imports of wool; also that Mr. McEwen said the request had been submitted to the tariff conference now in session at Torquay, England.

In this connection we point out that all of the Australian and New Zealand wool growers with whom we have talked, have assured us that they are not concerned with the American tariff on wool or lamb, but are interested in seeing a strong, thriving American wool-growing industry.

Our contacts with the Australian and New Zealand wool

growers have been most cordial and we believe we can be perfectly frank with them in the hope they can, and will, present our position to Mr. McEwen and to others of the Australian Government.

3. Reciprocal Trade

We believe that any proposed reciprocal trade agreements under any authorities now assumed by specially appointed departments or bureaus or the President of the United States should be approved by the Congress, and ask our Senators and Representatives to restore delegated powers to the Congress. We contend we can only maintain internal strength by safeguarding the producing elements of our population, and under the present wartime conditions, tariff adjustments should not be under consideration.

4. Valley Authorities

We reaffirm our opposition to the infringement of State's rights by proposed valley authorities. We believe in the orderly development of our water resources with due regard to power, flood control and irrigation, but we insist this work be carried on through existing agencies.

5. Joint Livestock Tax Committee

We again approve the work being done on tax matters by the Joint Livestock Tax Committee, and pledge our support for its continuance.

6. Foot-and-Mouth Disease

We again commend the work of the Joint Mexican-United States Commission on foot-and-mouth disease for its work in Mexico and pledge our continued support until this disease is eradicated.

7. Scabies

The National Wool Growers Association recognizes the increased danger of scabies over the United States. We urge each State to exercise every precaution to confine and stamp out the current outbreak. We also urgently request the proper authorities in the United States Department of Agriculture to take the necessary steps to eliminate this menace at the earliest opportunity.

8. Labor

Our products being critical material in peace and war and the need existing for increased production of both wool and lamb, we point out the necessity for sufficient labor to accomplish this task.

In case our labor supply is threatened with further curtailment, we ask our officers to appoint a special committee to handle the problem.

9. Minerals

Because of the reservation of mineral rights by the Federal Government in the Western States and the lack of adequate legislation to cover the serious situation confronting the surface land owners in areas of mineral development, we recommend that the owner of surface lands receive a 3 percent royalty on mineral production in lieu of payment of surface damages. We further recommend that the surface owner be given a preference right to the mineral leases.

10. Public Relations

In view of the continuing need for better press and public relations, we recommend that the Executive Committee authorize the Secretary to undertake an extension of this program.

11. Membership

The campaign for extending our membership, individually and by State associations throughout the Nation, is worthy of commendation and should be continued.

12. Dues

The dues deduction plan of the National Wool Growers Association has operated more successfully and with a higher percentage of remittances in 1950 than in previous years. We wish to thank and commend those wool firms and wool buyers who have cooperated and aided in this project. However, there are still some individual wool buyers who are not making the dues deduction and, consequently, jeopardizing the entire program. We again ask our officers to urge those wool firms not cooperating 100 percent to direct all of their field men to make the dues deduction from all wool growers from whom they purchase wool. We also ask that every grower require the individual who buys his wool to make these deductions. We further request our officers to redouble their efforts with the Western Wool Handlers Association and the Boston Wool Trade to have the dues-deduction clauses included in the wool contracts.

13. Convention Appreciation

We express our appreciation to all who have contributed to the success of our Casper Convention and especially to Mr. Robert Grieve, Mr. Harold Josendal, Mrs. James A. Speas, Mrs. O. T. Evans and Mr. and Mrs. Byron Wilson, Mr. Harrison Brewer, and the many other individuals and organizations whose generosity and hard work have contributed to the success of the convention.

14. Sympathy

As we conclude these resolutions, we pause in reverence and respect to the memory of those men and women whose contributions to our industry and Association were outstanding. Among these are Mr. James Laidlaw, Mr. Albert Brailsford and Mrs. Andrew Little of Idaho; Mr. Odmund Josendal of Wyoming; Mr. Michael J. O'Toole of Oregon; Mr. and Mrs. Heber Moon of Utah; Mr. Curt E. Forstmann, President of the Forstmann Woolen Company, and Mr. Lorin H. Tryon of California.

WOOL

15. Uniform Contracts

We urge that new uniform contracts covering the purchase of wool in the various areas be compiled with the Boston Wool Trade Association, the Western Wool Handlers Association, the National Wool Marketing Corporation and other cooperative wool marketing organizations, the wool manufacturers, the Texas wool warehouses, the National Wool Growers Association and State wool growers' associations participating, and that these new contracts be offered for the consideration of the various groups concerned.

16. Wool Promotion Collections

We wish to commend strongly those wool handling firms who have made the approved deductions from wool sale proceeds for wool promotion and publicity, and we recommend that wool handlers not now participating be asked to cooperate.

17. Core Testing

We commend the United States Department of Agriculture, the State universities, and other agencies for their work in core testing. We feel that this work is of great benefit to the wool grower and we urge that research in core testing and retesting be continued.

18. Scouring Plants

The scouring plants of the University of Wyoming and Texas in conducting experiments and research work in wool shrinkage and scouring are proving of great benefit to the wool grower. The new scouring plant of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Denver, Colorado, also will be of great service to our industry, and we urge its immediate erection. The work of the Regional Agriculture Research Laboratories of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in conducting wool research is providing valuable information to the wool industry.

19. Wool Clothing For Armed Services

We commend Archibald S. Alexander, Under Secretary of the Army, for his statement of October 10, 1950, in a letter to Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney: "So long as wool supplies are adequate for the purpose, we have no intention of varying from our past practices of clothing our service men in 100 percent wool garments."

20. Government Purchase of Foreign Wool

We are in accord with the expressed wish of the Commodity Credit Corporation to effect the purchase of foreign wool for the Army in the normal channels of trade with as little disruption of our domestic market as possible.

21. Praise for Auxiliaries and Wool Bureau, Inc.

We commend the Women's Auxiliaries and the Wool Bureau, Inc., for their work in promoting the use of wool. The continued

increase in interest and participation in the "Make It Yourself-With Wool" contest is a gratifying example of their efforts. As a promotion device we urge the continued use of the wool and lamb stamp on all mail. We suggest that the wool trade be invited to participate in these projects.

22. Shearing Schools

We commend the universities and colleges and the Sunbeam Corporation for conducting successful shearing schools.

LAMB

23. Promotion Program

We recommend the continuation of the present deduction of 75 cents per car now being collected by the handlers of lambs for the Meat Board. We also recommend that the National Wool Growers Association continue its efforts to widen the collection of these funds. After better coverage of these collections is secured, we recommend that the collection be increased to \$2.50 per car in order to build a sound promotion and education fund for future use.

24. Producer-Feeder Committee

We commend the work of the committee of growers and feeders who contacted retail meat associations and dealers last winter. We recommend that this committee be continued and that they again in the near future contact retail associations regarding our mutual problems.

25. Government Grading

We recommend that the officers of the National Wool Growers Association be instructed to form a committee of producers, feeders, packers, retailers and consumers, to consider the matter of Government grading of dressed lamb, and endeavor to arrive at a unanimous suggestion for grading specifications which may be presented to the United States Department of Agriculture.

26. Importations of Dressed Lamb

We request the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association to keep in close touch with importations of foreign dressed lamb, the manner in which it is marketed, and its effect on our domestic market.

27. Special Lamb Committee

We recommend the continuation of the committee appointed by President Vaughn to work for a program which will bring the utmost competition into the selling of sheep and lambs at the central markets.

28. Loss Prevention Program

The National Live Stock Loss Prevention Board has been pursuing a program to reduce the 25 million dollar annual loss to the livestock industry in death, cripples, and bruises of market-bound stock. We commend this program and urge cooperation of all members, carriers and packers in its continuance.

29. Thanks to Lamb Fund Collectors

We desire to express our sincere appreciation to all commission firms, packers, independent buyers and any other agencies who have cooperated in the collection of the 75-cents-per-car deduction payment during the present year.

30. Commendation for Meat Institute and Meat Board

We commend the work of the American Meat Institute in advertising meat, and especially their work with lamb.

We extend to the National Live Stock and Meat Board our appreciation for the splendid work they have done for lamb with the funds at their disposal. Our continued cooperation is assured them through the Lamb Industry Committee in their future work.

BASIC LAND LAW

31. Approval of "Suggestions for an Act"

Your Committees (Forestry and Public Lands in joint session) are strongly impressed with the principles set out in "Suggestions for an Act to provide for the orderly use, improvement, and development of the public lands and to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range" as prepared and presented by the Stockmen's Grazing Committee. We recommend that this Association take every possible means to present said Act to Congress and effect its passage.

32. Continuance of Grazing Committee

We appreciate the tremendous amount of work which has been given to this "Suggestion" by the Stockmen's Grazing Committee and move that this Association express a vote of appreciation and thanks to the committee and authorize its continuance.

PUBLIC LANDS

33. Increase in Fees

Your Committee recommends that this Association approve the resolution of the National Advisory Board Council upon the proposed increase in fees, which in substance provides that the livestock industry is willing, if necessary, to have grazing fees increased by the Bureau of Land Management, based upon the principle that said fees shall cover cost of administration for grazing and that only. In case increase is made, fee shall not exceed 12 cents per A.U.M. and any increase is to be based upon investigation and report by a committee of the National Advisory Board Council that such increase is necessary to carry out the above principle that the livestock industry shall pay cost of administration for grazing.

34. Range Improvement

To protect our lower land ranges, to bring land now useless into production for forage grazing, and to protect our water

The National Wool Grower

supply, we urge cooperation and effort from all interested parties in brush control programs and reseedling. We further recommend that wherever permittee advances his own money in connection with such program he be given security of tenure upon the lands involved until such money is repaid.

35. Farm Bureau and Grange Representation on National Advisory Board Council

We recommend that this Association urge that a member of the American Farm Bureau Federation and a member of the National Grange be invited to sit with the National Advisory Board Council on the same basis as the members from the two national livestock associations work with the Council.

36. Halogeton

The livestock industry is greatly concerned over the spread of the poisonous weed, Halogeton, which is deadly to livestock. The wide spread of this plant gives all interests in the public land States greatest concern. We recommend that sufficient appropriation be made by Congress for the control and eradication, if possible, of such plant. In view of the fact that infestation of Halogeton is confined almost entirely to public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, we further recommend that said appropriation be made available to the Bureau of Land Management and that they be the agency to work for its control and eradication.

FORESTRY

37. Moratorium on Range Disagreements

Since the United States has assumed the responsibility of feeding, clothing and arming most of the world's non-communistic nations, and particularly since our active participation in the Korean War, many foresighted individuals are wondering if our natural resources can continue indefinitely to support a program of such magnitude.

Range forage is one of our most vital resources. This uncultivated crop of weeds, browse and grass is transformed by our grazing herds into millions of pounds of meat and wool. These indispensable products feed and clothe our soldiers on the field of battle, our citizenry on the home front, and supply the needs of many other worthy people allied with us.

The forage on our range is an expendable resource and must be carefully nurtured and preserved at all costs if we are to continue an abundant annual harvest of its products. Therefore, we call upon all producers of livestock and upon the administrators of forest lands in the face of this sacred obligation to declare a moratorium on range disagreements, dictatorial methods, feuds and the enforcement of debatable policies of unproven range management and any and all acts on the part of either the permittees or the forest officials which result in misunderstanding and confusion, and to substitute therefor a sincere program of cooperation. Such procedure will not only increase the products of the range to its capacity, but will definitely insure a continual annual production of the greatest of all crops grown on American soil—"grass."

38. Trespass

The Forest Service has the obligation as the administrators of the public range to prohibit the trespassing of livestock. We feel they have been negligent in many instances in this regard. Therefore, we urge the Forest Service to be more diligent in the protection of the ranges where these depredations have been committed, providing the National Forest Advisory Council recommendations be considered before any reduction of permits or other severe action is taken against the offender by the Forest Service.

39. Increasing Range Forage Resources

The Range Research Department of the Forest Service has been conducting experiments with species of grasses and methods of increasing range forage resources on our western ranges. We ask for a continuation of these important studies as well as further work on water spreading and water development, control of poisonous and noxious weeds, and the eradication of rodents. We recommend that funds for this work be allocated from the present appropriations for the United States Forest Service.

TRANSPORTATION

40. Loss and Damage

Since our 85th annual convention last year, we have noticed no change in policy on the part of the railroads, which appears to be to pay no more than 50 percent of the full actual damage to livestock killed or injured in transit.

We, therefore, continue to urge the Congress to amend Section 20 (11) of the Interstate Commerce Act so as to make the carriers liable for court costs, including a reasonable attorney's fee, in suits to recover the full actual loss, as now provided by Section 16 (2) of said Act respecting reparation.

41. Railway Labor Act

The shipping public continues to suffer by being required to pay increased railroad rates, fares, and charges brought about by increases in wages of employees of the carriers granted at conferences in which the public has no voice.

We, therefore, again earnestly request Congress to amend the present Railway Labor Act adequately to protect the public by giving it a voice in wage controversies under such Act.

42. Freight Rate Increases

We continue to oppose the granting to the railroads of any rate increases on our products, including higher charges for loading, unloading, and reloading livestock and for other services. Our reasons for this have been stated many times in the past. It is already evident that, generally speaking, recent rate increases have failed to accomplish the purpose for which granted, which was to increase revenues to the railroads. It is obvious to us that further increases in rates will "price the railroads out of the market."

43. Posting Markets

At our 85th annual convention we respectfully urged the railroads to name in their tariffs all points at which public stockyards are located. We note with pleasure that some progress along this line has been made during the past year, but we further note that there are many additional yards which are eligible for posting.

We, therefore, direct the officers of this Association to handle this subject vigorously with the proper authorities, so that all public stockyards will be posted as such, thereby relieving the producers from paying loading, unloading, and reloading charges on their livestock shipments moving from and to such public yards.

44. 28-36 Hour Law

We forcefully reaffirm our opposition to the repeal or modification of the Act of Congress approved June 29, 1906, which set up our present 28-36 hour provisions for handling of livestock by rail carriers.

45. Short Haul Privileges

We have long sought the privilege of routing shipments of livestock via the shortest possible route and at rates comparable with the lowest rates granted by more devious routes. The railroads have refused to relieve this situation. We, therefore, petition the Congress to grant us this privilege by legislation.

46. "Exempt" Motor Carriers

The Interstate Commerce Act names certain classes of motor vehicle operations which are exempt from some provisions of said law. While all of the exempted classes are of concern to the public, two of said classes are of direct interest and of great importance to the livestock and farm industries. These are motor vehicles (1) controlled and operated by certain types of cooperative associations and (2) used in carrying property consisting of ordinary livestock, fish, or agricultural commodities (not including manufactured products thereof) if such motor vehicles are not used in carrying any other property or passengers for compensation. There has been introduced into Congress recently H.R. 7547 which, if enacted into law, will eliminate the operation of the exempt carriers above mentioned. This will affect the operation of our business and tend to increase our freight and hauling costs.

We strenuously oppose H.R. 7547 and any other legislation which might have a similar purpose.

47. Freight Forwarders

We reaffirm our previous opposition to S. 2113 and any other similar legislation. This type of legislation would, if enacted into law, give freight forwarders the status of common carriers. Such a status would enable them to force common carriers to establish and maintain joint through rates on such forwarders' traffic on a lower basis than rates generally paid by other shippers for like services. This would be unfair and we oppose it.

48. Amending Section 25 of Interstate Commerce Act

S. 238 and H. R. 378 now pending in the Congress propose to amend Section 25 of the Interstate Commerce Act by extending the Commission's jurisdiction to "include telegraph, telegram, radio, inductive, or other wayside and/or train communications systems—and to establish rules, regulations and practices with respect to the operation of trains, and to require each railroad to file its rules and regulations with respect to operation of trains." These bills are sponsored and supported by members of the transportation brotherhoods. While we recognize that it is right and proper that the Commission have the power to require the railroads to conduct their operations safely, we are convinced that these bills go entirely too far in the guise of safety and will, if enacted into law, usurp the managerial discretions of railroads to a large extent and give unnecessary employment to a greater number of persons, which is their real purpose.

We ask Congress to disapprove legislation of this type.

49. Administrative Practitioners Act

S. 1944, S. 1928, H. R. 4446, and H. R. 8201, commonly referred to as the Administrative Practitioners Act, have for their ultimate purpose restricting to lawyers alone the right to practice before administrative agencies such as the Interstate Commerce Commission. We feel that the purpose of these bills, which is to discipline certain practitioners of questionable ethics, can be accomplished by the American Bar Association.

We, therefore, oppose these bills and similar legislation as we feel that the good to be accomplished might be outweighed by the harm done.

50. Weights and Weighing of Livestock

We recommend that growers weigh their livestock at destination or as near thereto as possible, and furnish the railroads the true and correct weights thus obtained; or if there are no facilities for weighing the animals at destination, and they have not been weighed at origin or in transit, that the consignee furnish the delivering carrier an estimate of the weight of the livestock at destination.

We further recommend that the producers owning hoof scales or other facilities for weighing livestock have their scales inspected by the weighing bureau of the railroads, keep full and accurate records of the weights of livestock weighed over such scales, and enter into an agreement with railroads or the railroads serving the location of the scales so that the carriers will accept weights taken over such scales for assessing freight charges.

51. Class and Commodity Rates

We approve the actions of the executive officers of the National Wool Growers Association in their directing our traffic counselor to watch closely rate cases pertaining to Class and Commodity Rates. Decisions in adjustment can have a very close bearing on rates on dressed meat, livestock, and wool. We direct their continued vigilance in watching related rate adjustments.

52. Cost Finding in Transportation

It is highly essential that the Interstate Commerce Commission develop the cost of performing transportation in the Mountain-Pacific Territory as it did in the territory east thereof. However, with its limited personnel and the great amount of additional work saddled upon it by the Congress and the President as a result of the Korean War, it is problematical if the Commission will be able to do so.

Therefore, we recommend that the Congress be requested to furnish the Commission adequate funds to enable it to discharge its work, so as to continue to protect the wool grower.

53. Reed-Bulwinkle Law 662

We oppose the repeal of Public Law 662 known as the Reed-Bulwinkle Law, which permits the railroads to cooperate in certain instances, thus enabling them to render more efficient service without becoming guilty of collusion.

54. Car Shortages

Due to the fact that the growing season for sheep and lambs culminates during the latter part of September and early part of October, there is usually a serious problem involved in the shortage of railroad cars. We believe that if growers, when contracting their sheep and lambs for fall delivery, will bear this problem in mind and word their contracts so that they have some leeway in delivery date, and will furthermore cooperate with the railroad agents in ordering cars in advance and checking with them before starting their sheep to shipping points, much of this confusion can be eliminated.

55. Wool Rates

The Interstate Commerce Commission in Docket 28863 granted substantial rate reductions in the eastbound trans-continental wool rates to Boston and other eastern cities, and no reductions were made on westbound interstate rates.

A potential market for a large part of the wool produced in the Rocky Mountain and Intermountain area exists in the Pacific Coast area but the wool freight rates from this territory to those Pacific Coast cities are so high as to prohibit the western wool handlers from buying in this territory, and as a result the mills on the Pacific Coast are prohibited from purchasing wool in this area.

Therefore, we request that the Pacific Coast carriers make reductions in their westbound interstate wool freight rates from all points in the Rocky Mountain and Intermountain areas to the Pacific Coast so that the wool growers of this area may receive the full benefit of the Pacific Coast markets as an outlet for their wool.

Should the carriers refuse to grant this request, then we direct the officials of this Association to consider the filing of a formal complaint to bring about this adjustment in rates.

56. Commendation

We commend the work of Mr. Charles E. Blaine, our traffic counsel, and his staff for the thorough and efficient manner in which they have handled our transportation problems during the year.

PREDATORY ANIMAL CONTROL

57. Reasons for the Need of Control

Your Predatory Animal Control Committee in submitting this report recognizes the following:

- a. Great strides have been made toward the complete control of the predator in recent years, thanks chiefly to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.
- b. In some sections the predator is on the increase.
- c. Bears are becoming an increasing menace in some areas.
- d. Control of predators in national parks, monuments and forest reserves should have immediate attention.
- e. Elimination of predators on the ranges will expedite the range improvement and soil conservation programs.
- f. Where predators are killing, it takes more men, more everything.
- g. Few young men are taking up sheep work. The defense program further complicates the hired help problem.
- h. Part solution to the labor problem would come through complete control of the predator.
- i. Nothing would contribute more toward halting the downward trend of the sheep industry than the elimination of the predator from the range lands.
- j. Because of the grave national situation, useless destruction of wool, meat and game by the predator as well as decreased taxable income is of national concern.
- k. Eradication of the predator is in the public interest; therefore funds from general taxes in the various levels of Government should be made available in larger amounts.
- l. Sheepmen have and are contributing heavily toward the control of the predator; take one example, in Utah, valuations on sheep are assessed a special levy of 30 mills on the dollar for this purpose, and in addition thousands of dollars are contributed annually by individual wool growers. We urge that this trend of self-help be accelerated.
- m. Thousands of pounds of meat and wool vital to the defense effort are being destroyed annually by predators in the sheep, cattle, poultry and game growing areas of the United States.
- n. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service has proved conclusively that complete control of the predator is possible if proper funds are available.
- o. Congressional appropriations for predator and rodent control have not reflected increased costs of operation.

58. Appropriation for Fish and Wildlife Service

We respectfully request the Congress to make available \$2,000,000 for the next fiscal year to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service for the control of predators and rodents. Members of the National Wool Growers Association are thoroughly convinced that this would be in the national interest and assist materially in the defense effort.

59. Correlation of Efforts

We again request in all earnestness that the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association appoint a committee (and make provision for a paid employee), the duties of which shall be the correlation of all efforts of the various Government agencies and stockmen in the solution of this vital problem.

G. N. WINDER REPORTS

(Continued from page 43)

latest records were made—Ex Super lambs wool brought \$3.23 per pound (352 pence) and Ex Super Super fleece wool brought 290 pence (\$2.65) per pound. Of course those were Extra fine wools yielding about 75 percent and of extra fine count 70-80 and 80-90. But the average prices here are holding up well too. It looks to me as though our good territory wools should be worth around \$2.50 to \$3.00 clean against this market.

One thing that has impressed me here is the amount of pasture improvement work going on. These people are way ahead of us in conservation and range improvement. It is especially effective in the higher rainfall areas but even in the 15- to 18-inch areas, they are doing very effective work. They have two very large projects under way on areas that before produced nothing except some scrub bush. By clearing and adding phosphate and trace minerals, such as copper, zinc, cobalt, etc., they are now able to carry two sheep per acre per year.

This has been an exceptional rainfall year here. In most sections they have already had more than twice the normal rainfall. Some areas have been flooded for months. I was told yesterday that there are people who have not been able to get to or from their stations since August. We stayed at a station last Monday night where the normal rainfall is 36 to 40 inches and they have now had more than 80 inches. There are some sheep still not sheared that normally are shorn in June and July. There has been some heavy loss from floods and from fly strike because they have not been able to attend to the sheep. A man said that out of 60,000 acres in his place, 40,000 acres is now under water and has been for some time. There is a new lake in the interior covering thousands of square miles where there never has been water before. And it is still raining and flooding.

I could go on and on but I promised to take Mary shopping inasmuch as this is our last day in Sydney. We do have to purchase a Boomerang for Bill Clough.

We have had and are having some wonderful experiences and these are wonderful people here, especially when you get out into the country. Everyone here seems to recognize that sheep are the backbone of their economy. It does not take long when you sit on a corral fence to find that we talk pretty much the same language as these people.

Best wishes for a very successful convention.—G. N. Winder

DESTINATION

(Continued from page 21)

portant entry on the asset side—then, and today.

It's my conviction that the American people live better, at lower cost, because there are big companies.

Specifically, I would like your consideration of the proposal to split Swift & Company into five separate companies. This would disrupt a segment of an industry which has been described by authorities as one of the most efficient, low cost processing and distributing industries. Such a fantastic plan would be harmful to producers, consumers and our customers—the meat retailers—depriving them of beneficial and efficient services made possible only by large-scale operations. It disregards the rights of 64,300 shareholders who own the business. It ignores the service rights of 75,000 employees. It benefits no one. These are the reasons why Swift & Company will continue fighting this unjust and unreasonable charge with all the energy and ability at its command.

Let's go on being proud of all the basic bigness of America, without putting ceilings on service, and on the success that comes from service.

Wars, mobilization periods and temporary economic disruptions may halt, for a short time, our progress towards the destination of better living, but we should not further reduce the speed America is making towards our goal by accepting a philosophy that curbs incentives to grow and progress.

A hundred and seventy-five years isn't very long in the history of peoples. But

60. Distribution of Report

We respectfully request that the Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association be instructed to send a copy of this entire report to the Congressional delegates of the 11 Western States and Texas. We further request that copies also be sent to the secretaries of all State wool growers' associations for their use.

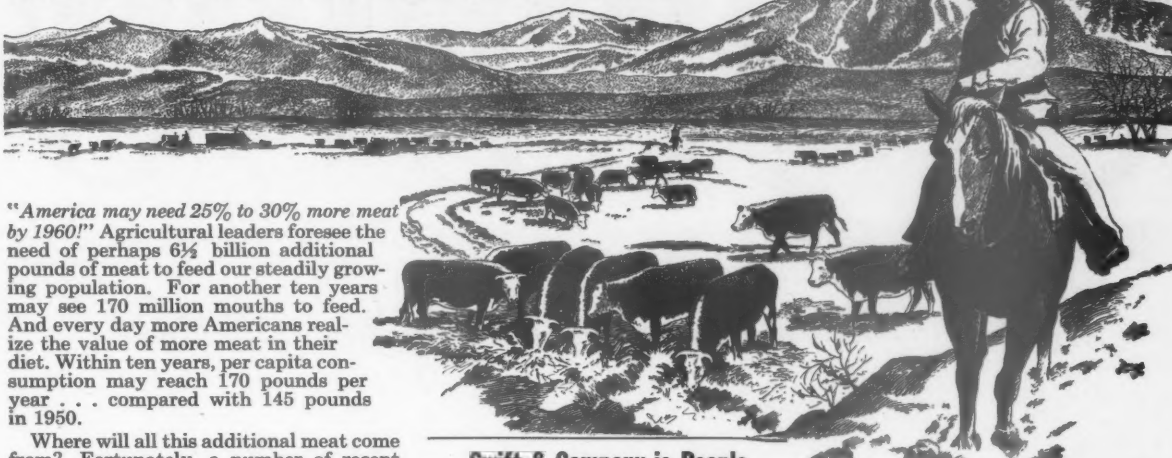
we've made considerable strides since John Hancock scrawled his name on the Declaration, and the Continental Congress made George Washington its General. I, for one, see no good reason to doubt that we'll continue to go ahead, farther and faster. And that prediction applies to your business. There's every reason why it should flourish and progress.

It seems to me quite certain that there is an open road ahead,—an open road ahead for your range sheep operations, for our livestock-meat industry, and for our entire nation. Traveling along this road together, we are sure to reach our "Destination—Better Living."

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More Meat for More Millions



"America may need 25% to 30% more meat by 1960!" Agricultural leaders foresee the need of perhaps 6½ billion additional pounds of meat to feed our steadily growing population. For another ten years may see 170 million mouths to feed. And every day more Americans realize the value of more meat in their diet. Within ten years, per capita consumption may reach 170 pounds per year . . . compared with 145 pounds in 1950.

Where will all this additional meat come from? Fortunately, a number of recent developments may provide the answer. Modern range and farm management, and soil conservation practices, point to more grass and more livestock. Improved varieties of grasses and legumes mean greater livestock carrying capacity. Then you have hybrid corn and other new high-yielding grains. All these make more feed for more livestock.

And recent advances in animal nutrition point the way to more meat pounds from our available feeds. It isn't so long ago that hogs took a year to eighteen months to reach market weights . . . today it's five to six months. Rations balanced with proteins, minerals and vitamins are largely responsible. Similarly, producers of beef, lamb, poultry, eggs and milk have speeded production by scientific feeding. Very recent discoveries, such as A. P. F. (vitamin B₁₂), aureomycin, streptomycin, terramycin and other "wonder growth stimulators" help produce more meat from less feed.

Still other factors such as breed improvement, better control of livestock diseases and parasites, reduction of losses in shipping and from injuries, all add up to the possibility of more meat for America's tables. All these are modern aids toward increased production. Yet, even with all these aids, the very size of the job to be done challenges all of us in the livestock-meat industry.

"Why Do Livestock Prices Fluctuate?"

We've been asked that question numberless times. It's a puzzler to thousands of livestock people. So we prepared a leaflet to answer it clearly, with illustrations to make it easy to understand—and mailed it to all persons on our mailing list. So many asked us for copies for friends, or for group discussions, that we decided to offer it here, free to whoever wants it—as many copies as you can use. Address your request to F. M. Simpson, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Ill.

OUR CITY COUSIN



"You say it's a quarter horse? It should be worth more," Says sharp City Cousin. "Here's a dollar for four!"

Swift & Company is People



In addition to being a business corporation, Swift & Company is people—64,300 folks like you and me who have pooled their savings to build a business. These savings are invested in plants and equipment, in livestock and other raw materials, and in all the many things that make up Swift & Company.

Without people there could be no business, no Swift & Company. There must be people (shareholders) to supply the capital; other people (farmers and ranchers) to supply the raw materials; the 75,000 people (employees) who handle the company's business; and the millions of consumers who buy the meat and other products.

The success of a business enterprise depends on how these various groups of people get along together. In other words, the owners of Swift & Company and livestock producers, employees, and the company's customers have got to get along together on a basis of being good neighbors.

The management of Swift & Company recognizes all these responsibilities to those various groups of people who, together, make our business. It is to their interest also that we manage our business efficiently, that we earn a sufficient profit to let us continue contributing to the well-being of more and more people.

F. M. Simpson

Agricultural Res. Dept.

Martha Logan's Recipe for INDIVIDUAL SWISS STEAKS

Yield: 6 to 8 servings

3 to 4 pounds Beef Round Steak (cut 2 inches thick)	Salt, pepper
2 cups cooked tomatoes	1 cup flour
or tomato juice	½ cup fat
	2 onions

Cut meat into circles or squares 3 inches in diameter. Season the steaks and place on a well-floured cutting board. Cover with flour and pound with a meat hammer or edge of heavy saucer. Continue to turn, flour and pound meat until all flour is taken up by the steaks. Brown sliced onions in hot fat in a heavy frying pan. Remove onions. Brown steak on both sides in fat. Place onions on top. Add tomatoes (or 2 cups water and 2 tablespoons vinegar or catsup). Cover and cook slowly or bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 2½ or 3 hours.

EDITOR'S NOTE: While it is recognized that the article below deals with the fertility of cultivated land, still the principles which Dr. Bauer presents seem to us to apply equally to range lands in all parts of the United States. For that reason we are happy to present it here as a matter of interest to all livestock producers.

Cropping Systems Change Farm "Sizes"

by Professor F. C. Bauer
Department of Agronomy
University of Ill., Urbana



F. C. Bauer

Farm boundaries tend to remain unchanged over long periods of time. "Productivity boundaries," however, are constantly changing. The extent of these changes may be very large as revealed by the Morrow plots, America's oldest soil experiment field, established on the University of Illinois campus 75 years ago.

Measured by net returns, one Morrow plot is now only 27 percent as productive as it was in the beginning. A second plot has not changed. A third plot is 32 percent more productive. If these plots had been 100-acre farms, the physical boundaries would remain unchanged. The "productive sizes" of them, however, would be different. In terms of the original productivity they would now be equivalent to 27, 100, and 132 acre farms respectively. These highly significant differences are due largely to the effects of cropping systems on soil structure and nutrient supplies.

Such data emphasize the need for care in planning systems of farming. The Morrow plots point the way to such systems. Some of the more important principles revealed are: 1) avoid the excessive use of row crops; 2) use balanced crop rotations; 3) center cropping systems around deep-rooted legumes; stand-over legumes are more efficient than green manure legumes; 4) keep enough of the farm in deep-rooted legumes and handle them in such ways as to insure a sustained productivity and conservation; 5) apply mineral nutrients needed to insure successful stands of the legume crops.

Swift & Company

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CHICAGO

The Country's Largest Central Market

With a vast number of outlets for all weights and grades, the CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARD is the central price basing point among all markets of the country.

Two-thirds of all livestock are consumed East of the Mississippi, yet two-thirds are produced West of the River. Chicago is the natural gateway.

All buyers—large, medium, and small—compete for shipments sold at Chicago. This free play of supply and demand assures full and fair value for your consignments.

The selling charges of the Central Market range under one percent of value. Remember that limited SORT may more than pay the entire cost of selling.

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